HE PUBLIC.
, the Inventors, Manufacturers
the justly celebrated R. R. R.
irst to discover a Remedy pos-
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Excruciating Pains in an in-
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R. R. No. 1.
S READY RELIEF,
Acute Complaints,
L AND EXTERNAL.
s applied externally or taken
will stop the most excruciating
emove its cause.
HEUMATISM
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for nine years, Radway's Rea
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EURALGIA.
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HEAD ACHE.
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AGUE.
a teaspoonful of R. R. Relief
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Strains, Sprains, Stiff joints
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a few moments ENTIRELY
ellings, heals sores, cuts and
bruises, allays the most vio-
For all pains use R. R. Relief.
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R. R.—No 2.
NOVATING RESOLVENT
Renovates, Rebuilds.
IT CURES
ors, Bleeding of the Lung
mption, St. Vitus Dance,
ets, Salt Rheum,
s, Canker,
Sores, Rash,
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e Solids all impure Poisonous
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OM HIGH AUTHORITY.
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ay Resolvent cured one of his
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RESSED, feel HEALTHY,
HAPPY.
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enovating Resolvent. Its price
bottle. No small bottles, nor
ever sold for less. Each bottle
the signature of
RADWAY & CO.,
162 Fulton street, New York.
. R. R. No. 3.
Y'S REGULATORS.
TO A HEALTHY ACTION
and Secretions of the body
to Health and Strength,
SED AND WORN OUT
PARTS.
HAT RADWAY'S REGULATORS
NTIRELY CURE.
ss, Liver Complaint,
n. Heart "
Kidney "
Bladder "
Urethra "
LTY OF PASSING URINE
Inflammation of th
Stomach,
Biliousness.
ELANCHOLY.
ANT DISORDERS.
Measles,
ver, Yellow Fever,
cumonia, Typhoid Fever,
VERS OF ALL KINDS.
Pleurisy, Common Colds
ALE COMPLAINTS
, Prolapsus Uteri,
Womb Difficulties,
Amenorrhea,
RITS, Loss of Memory,
ty, Loss of Strength,
REGULATORS
TIRELY VEGETABLE,
steless, Never Sickens,
nes, Never Gripe.
OSES,
THREE—REGULATES.
TO SIX—PURGES.
at Night, on going to bed, will
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GULATORS, READY RELIEF,
RESOLVENT ARE SOLD
GISTS EVERYWHERE.
DWAY & CO.
EWARD. — DR. CROSS
n's Specific Mixture, for the
, gleet, strictures, and analo-
of the organs of generation.
otify where it may be had; and
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r forfeit of $500. For sale by
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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER—DEVOTED TO THE RING, THE TURF, PEDESTRIANISM, CRICKET, YACHTING, AQUATICS, ROWING MATCHES, THEATRICALS, MUSIC, &c., &c.

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The Life and Battles of

JACK SCROGGINS,

The Sailor,

BUT WHOSE REAL NAME IS JOHN PALMER.

From a work published in England in 1828—now first republished in this country in the columns of the NEW YORK CLIPPER.

THE FIGHT BETWEEN SCROGGINS AND FISHER.

Round 1. On setting-to mischief being meant, little science was displayed between the combatants, when Fisher put in a slight body hit. Scroggins reeled in after his usual mode, and both went to work slap bang—some sharp nobbers were exchanged, and in closing, both down, but Scroggy undermost. "Well done, Fisher!"

2. Fisher, full of gaiety, again hit, first on the body, and seemed resolutely determined upon following up his success. They both nobbed each other smartly; and, in struggling to obtain the throw, Scroggy, as before, was undermost.

3. Scroggins, from the effects of lushing, came quite noisy to the scratch, and laughing at Fisher, told him, if he could hit no harder than he had hitherto done, he must lose it, and he, Scroggins, would soon convince him of that fact. But Fisher, not dismayed by his threat, not only fought with his opponent manfully, but threw him completely on his face. "Go it Fisher!"

4. This was a good round, and Fisher pelted away so sharply, that Scroggy seemed rather sobered from the contact. Ceremony was out of the question, and hit for hit was reciprocally given, till Fisher slipped and went down. 2 to 1 on Scroggy was vociferated by his partisans.

5. Fisher came to the scratch in the most lively style, and set-to with as much *sang froid*, as if he had been fighting with a mere commoner. They soon closed, but Fisher undermost.—Shouting on both sides.

6. Nothing but milling was the order of this round, and both down.

7. Scroggins rushed at his opponent with all the impetuosity of the English bull-dog, and made his one two tell upon Fisher's mug; but the latter stood up to him like bricks and mortar, and contended gamely till he found himself undermost in the throw. This change on the part of Scroggy brought odds forward of 4 to 1 in his favour.

8. Fisher went to work manfully, and Scroggins slipped down from a hit, but instantly recovering himself, instead of finishing the round, he rushed at Fisher, when some sharp blows were exchanged, till both went down.

9. Fisher with the utmost ease sent Scroggy down. Bravo, Fisher—stick to him, my lad!

10. One of Scroggins's peepers seemed a little damaged, but the canvas of both of them appeared so impenetrable, that the claret scorned to make its appearance. Both again down; but Scroggins, while on the knee of his second, gave two or three loud hems, as if to improve his wind.

11. This was a truly punishing round. Fisher hit Scroggins slightly down—he was up again in a twinkling, and most furiously went in to mill his opponent, but he was ultimately sent down.

12. Fisher put in a good facer; but in closing, both down.

13. As yet, nothing was the matter with Fisher, and considering Scroggins was three parts groggy upon commencing the fight, he convinced those around him what a fine constitution he possessed. He is an extraordinary little man—a perfect Nelson in idea, and nothing less than victory reigns paramount in his composition. Fisher was also viewed with much admiration—and making some allowance for his *nonciats*, in contending with a pugilist at the top of the tree, he proved himself an ugly customer for this modern Dutch Sam! In this round Fisher had the best of it decidedly.

14. Scroggins went down in closing, but the advantage was on his side.—When on his second's knee, he sneeringly observed to Fisher, that "he could not hit hard enough; he had better give it in, as a few more of his hits must finish him."

15, 16, 17. Nothing material on either side.

18. In this round Scroggy was floored. Great applause to Fisher.

19 to 23. Though Scroggins was the favourite, yet many present considered the event at this stage of the fight as doubtful. Upon several offers being made, Scroggy observed, "Aye, bet away gentlemen, I can win it like fun. I lay 2 to 1 on myself."

24 to 29. Fisher appeared still fresh, and notwithstanding the desperate rushing forward of Scroggins to take the fight out of him, he never flinched from his man, but fought with Scroggins like a game-cock. At the conclusion of this round, which was in favour of the cove of Stangate, he exclaimed with the utmost confidence, "Who can beat me, alive? I can mill any o'em!"

30, 31, 32. Scroggins had the worst of these rounds. He appeared rather distressed, and from the effects of the grog reeled about. Fisher exchanged many blows to his advantage.

33. This round was complete hammering. Scroggins wanted to put an end to the fight, and fought his way in with all the determination of a lion.—His blows were terrific, and although he went down from a sharp hit, he instantly jumped up again and milled Fisher furiously till he got him down. Carter now offered a guinea to half-a-crown. "Bravo, Scroggy—he is an astonishing fellow!" was the general cry.

34, 35, 36. Well contested on both sides; but in the latter round Fisher missed putting in a blow, that might have materially turned the fight in his favour. He had hit Scroggins away from him twice, near the corner of the room, that laid him open, and instead of following up the chance, he retreated, and got sent down. Scroggins again loudly hemmed upon his second's knee for wind.

37. Scroggins sent down Fisher in a twinkling. This blow was on the face, and from its tremendous severity, his countenance instantly changed like the various colours of the rainbow. The former shouted with glee, and offered to bet any thing.

38. Fisher again went down from a slight hit. Scroggins with much contempt and confidence, "What do you think of that? I'll bet 100 to 1, I'll win it."

39, 40, 41, 42. Fisher fought manfully, but a change had taken place, and he showed evident signs of weakness, and went down in all these rounds.—£250 to £100 on Scroggy, and his partisans roared with delight.

43. Scroggins now began to finish in high style, and deal out some tremendous punishment. Guinea to a shilling was offered, but not taken.

44, and last. Fisher came to the scratch much distressed, and Scroggins again milled him down. On the time being called, Fisher could not rise from his second's knee, being very faint and rather sick, upon which Scroggins was declared the conqueror. The battle lasted 41 minutes.

Fisher must be pronounced a good man, and had he fought more at the head, he might have been able to have given a better account of the battle.—His mug was a little battered; but in other respects he did not exhibit severe marks of punishment. He attributed his loss to the heavy falls he experienced more than to the blows he encountered, and walked from the scene of action without any help. With a little more experience and good training, it might not be an easy matter to beat him. Scroggins fought under very disadvantage; but the confidence he possessed in himself was truly astonishing; he urged, that he could beat all the light weights, and entertained an idea that six men in the whole kingdom did not exist who could conquer him. He was much inebriated, and the danger he was likely to experience in preventing a favourable chance in his ensuing fight with Turner, seemed not in the least to operate on his mind. Though the above conquest was not an easy fight, he was as anxious to bet upon himself as the most interested looker-on, and offering terms almost on every round. He was more beat about the face than his antagonist. It has been observed by Shakspeare—"O that a man will put an enemy in his mouth, to steal away his brains!" but it is widely different with this extraordinary milling personage, for, whether drunk or sober—in the ring or a turn-up, &c., &c., he will not let any person have the best of him. He must be viewed as a phenomenon.

It was now decidedly two to one, and in many instances the odds were still higher throughout the sporting circles, that Scroggins would add another laurel to his wreath, in his second combat with Turner, upon the 10th of June, 1817, at Sawbridgeworth, Hertfordshire, but unfortunately, the smiles of victory abandoned our hero, and, for the first time in his life, he found himself in defeat! (Already published in the *Clipper* in Turner's battles.) The flooring of this great favourite operated like an electric shock upon the Fancy; and the anxiety manifested by hundreds of persons, assembled at an early hour both within and outside the Waterman's Arms, to learn the event, beggared description. The defeat of Scroggins was not generally believed for some hours after the report had reached the metropolis; and, indeed, such an event was thought almost impossible to occur, so high an opinion was entertained by the Patrons of Pugilism of his milling capabilities. In fact, his house was not deserted till he arrived at home, about one o'clock in the morning, where the scene was so much changed, that his feelings must have suffered far more from the agony of his mind, than all the punishment his frame had ever undergone in his multiplicity of engagements. No smiles now! No loud huzzas, as heretofore, to greet the conquering hero with welcome! No over-joyed backers to overwhelm with their fulsome praises! But, on the contrary, a gloomy silence prevailed—his partisans, too, had fled from him like a pestilence, and he retired to his pillow alone, depressed, unhappy and restless, and even without the common merit allowed to him of having lost his laurels in any thing like a well-fought battle! But it has been observed by a great Poet, that

In adversity
The mind grows tough by buffetting the tempest;
But in success dissolving, sinks to ease,
And loses all her firmness.

The only consolation, it seems, Scroggins experienced, after his mind had overcome the shock of defeat, was in attributing his loss to an accidental blow he received upon the throat, in the third round, and which swelled up so rapidly, as almost to deprive him of the power of breathing during the remainder of the battle; and nothing could satisfy his wounded feelings, but another opportunity to retrieve his lost laurels with his more fortunate opponent.—Turner, without hesitation, agreed to accommodate him, and Scroggins was so confident victory would crown his efforts, that he put down the principle part of the money himself, to make the stakes good of £150 a side, to meet on Tuesday, October, 7, 1817. But the charm was broken—the invincibility of Scroggins, in the sporting world, was at an end—no longer a winning man, all his defects were now too prominent to be overlooked—a material falling-off was also observed at his benefit—and he was altogether so much reduced by comparison with Turner, in the estimation of the boxing circles, that the odds on the third contest were 7 to 4 against him.

During the time allowed for training, Scroggins, as in a former instance, unmindful of the necessity of paying the greatest attention to his frame, to render every thing secure towards conquest, in an inebriated moment, had an accidental turn-up with Bob Gregson, at Belcher's. In this skirmish our little hero went down, and sprained one of his legs so severely, that he did not recover from its effects for upwards of a month; but, to make amends for the above indiscretion, so much did he fancy this match, that he sold his house, quitted the character of a publican, and became a private individual, in order, as he observed, to be more circumspect towards his training.

His third battle with Turner was fought at Shepperton, (published in Turner's battles,) and, notwithstanding his contempt for regular training, he, nevertheless, appeared in the ring in better condition than his opponent. It was, however, evident to every one present, that Scroggins strained every point to win the contest, on which his darling fame was at stake; and it is but common justice to remark, that his character as a boxer rose far higher in every point of view, on that day, than in any of his previous battles. Yet fortune again deserted him, and he was left mentally to exclaim, in the words of a great fighting hero:—

Perdition catch thy arm—the chance is thine!
But oh! the vast renown thou hast acquired
In conquering Scroggins does afflict him more,
That even his body's parting with its soul!

SCROGGINS HIMSELF AGAIN! Notwithstanding the above defeats of our hero by Turner, despondency, with him, was out of the question, and his pluck remained so good, that he determined, if possible, to triumph over the old adage, "When a man is down down with him!" and not to lose the whole of that great notoriety he once possessed in the pugilistic circles. It is true the stream turned against him, but nevertheless, Scroggins is not to be beat off hand, as a matter of course. Commoners must not attempt this circumstance; and even scientific men will not be able to try it without experiencing something like danger in the event. The following turn-up may, perhaps, tend to elucidate this point. It appears, on Tuesday, October 21, 1817, a navigator, weighing upwards of thirteen stone, having accidentally got into company with Scroggins at Tom Oliver's, in Westminster, impertinently began to throw off upon his capabilities as a boxer, by observing, "that he could lick half a room full of such impostors!" Scroggins remonstrated on the impropriety of such conduct, but in vain; nothing less than a fight could satisfy this bouncing man of clay. The room in which Scroggins had conquered Fisher in such high style was immediately prepared, and the combat commenced. The science of Scroggins soon prevailed over the navigator, and, in five rounds, the conflict had ceased; and this modern Bobadil proved himself the real impostor! The latter had not a shadow of chance towards victory, and he paid dearly for his temerity. His mug, from the repeated facers it had received, was completely changed; and the punishment he sustained was so terrible, that it may operate as a lesson, in future, to such "fool-hardy characters" as the above navigator, to keep their tongues within their teeth. Scroggins concluded the evening as if nothing had happened; and returned home without experiencing the slightest inconvenience from this unexpected combat.

No boxer on the list has afforded greater sport in the ring than Scroggins. In the short space of little more than three years, he exhibited himself in ten prize battles; and although never rated, or praised, as a scientific fighter, yet his milling talents were of that peculiar cast, and his name so attractive throughout the Fancy, as to draw together some of the most numerous meetings of the amateurs ever witnessed. The singularity of his person tended, in a great degree, to procure him notoriety as a pugilist; his height does not exceed five feet three inches, and under eleven stone in weight. His appearance, when stripped, is not unlike the stump of a large tree; and, from his loins upwards, he looks like a man of fourteen stone. He also stands firm upon his legs. His frame is round, hardy, and capable of great exertions, either in giving or receiving the blow, accompanied with a nob, which seems laughing at all opposition. A projecting forehead too, which, in a great degree, protects his peepers from being easily measured for a suit of mourning; and he frequently attacks his adversary more like the antics of a merryman than displaying the practical system of a disciplined boxer. Smashing is his principal forte; and he appears to fight more from the impulse of feeling than acting with the coolness of judgment; but latterly he has exhibited signs of scientific improvement.—Those boxers that cannot keep Scroggins out are in great danger of experiencing defeat from his overwhelming punishment. In short, after reviewing all his defects as a fighting man, he must nevertheless be pronounced an extraordinary little personage altogether; his achievements entitle him to this appellation; and, at one period of his reign, after his memorable set-to with Tom Belcher, at the Fives Court, it is an indisputable fact that the amateurs were so infatuated with his capabilities, he could have been backed against that elegant pugilist for £600 a side. But alas! how are the mighty fallen! and such is the versatility of opinion, that Scroggins—the once great terror of the ring to all the light weights—like all other fallen heroes, is thrown completely in the back-ground, except in his own confidence. However, his pluck is still undiminished; also, extremely anxious to recover his fame, and it is not unlikely he may yet achieve more conquests.

Nature, it should seem, has not been unkind to Scroggins, and if this gift had been seconded by cultivation, it is probable his demeanor in society might have proved rather more classical. He is well read in the book of life—awake upon most occasions, and to get the best of him upon any suit, it must be a second Cocker in calculation;—full of fun and anecdote, while sobriety keeps her empire, he is a pleasant cheerful fellow—alive to the interests of the ring, and particularly attached to prize-milling, in being found always ready to afford amusement, when a purse is offered for a set-to. In allowing for a great portion of his time being passed in the Wooden Walls of Old England, his manners are not more blunt, nor his conduct less independent than what usually characterize the British Sailor. At all events, he is a striking feature in the annals of pugilism; and the name of Scroggins, in the boxing hemisphere, is in no danger of being hastily forgotten.

At Parish's benefit, held in a large room, at the Coal Exchange, near Billingsgate, the principle feature of the evening was the bout between Martin and Scroggins, and which was pronounced highly important and interesting to the supporters of the Prize Ring, respecting the capabilities of the crusty hero, and also towards regulating the betting at any future period, whenever he might be opposed to a good one.—The length and height of the Master of the Rolls over his opponent, was evident to all the amateurs. Scroggins, in this combat, proved himself a tragi-comic performer of talent; and under the mask of fun, he not only produced roars of laughter—made his audience frequently look serious—and worked upon his adversary's feelings—but concluded by exciting their utmost astonishment! In short, if the conqueror of Johnson did not gammon it (and yet too much nature seemed to prevail in the set-to to give it such a character, as well as too much anxiety and love of fame displayed to make it a mere trick to deceive the unwary,) and it was a real thing, the fact then is, that neither the length nor the science of the baker could prevent the boring qualities of Scroggins from doing heavy execution (so well known and felt by all his opponents, except Turner,) and ultimately sending Martin down. Upon Scroggins quitting the room, and considered to have the best of the bout, "another round" was loudly called for by the partizans of the baker. Scroggins immediately returned, and every eye was on the stretch to view the terwithout delay, and, like the grand climax to a fine piece of oratory, he hit Martin down with the celerity of a shot; then turning round, smiling, said, with much *naivete*, "Gentlemen, are you now satisfied?" "Quite, quite," were the replies; when he left the room overwhelmed with peals of applause.

Several amateurs witnessing the above combat were so decidedly in favour of Scroggins, that a deposit of £5 a side was immediately put down to make it a match for £100 a side, and also a purse of £50 for the winner.—But in consequence of the amateurs withdrawing the purse of £50, this match was off; and the friends of Scroggins forfeited their deposit of £5. However, in a few days afterwards, a new match was made, and the following articles agreed to:—

CASTLE TAVERN, Nov. 3, 1818.

T. Belcher on behalf of Scroggins, and B. Burns on the part of Martin, have deposited £20 a side for the above men to fight on Tuesday, the 8th of December, within 30 miles of London, in a 24 feet ring, for £100 a side. To be a fair stand-up fight; half-minute time. Fifty pounds a side to be made good at Belcher's, on Tuesday, Nov. 24; and the whole of the stakes to be completed at B. Burns's, the Sun, in Windmill-st., Haymarket, on Thursday, Dec. 3. If not, the above deposit to be forfeited. The £200 to be placed in the hands of Mr. Jackson, who will name the place of fighting. The above deposit of £40 to be lodged in the hands of Mr. Franklin. One umpire to be chosen by each party, and the referee by Mr. Jackson.

(Signed) T. BELCHER,
B. BURNS.

Witness, T. CRIBB.

The odds were immediately 5 to 4 on Martin; and in some instances higher.

This match accordingly took place at Moulsey Hurst, on Tuesday, the 8th of December, 1818, where the amateurs met more numerously than could be expected, considering this battle was only two days after that of Randall and Turner. The name of Scroggins still made some impression on the Fancy; but the odds were 6 to 4 and 2 to 1 against him. It was four years since, (Dec. 8, 1814,) on the same spot of ground, when the celebrated Dutch Sam lost his laurels with Nosworthy; and it was also on the same piece of turf that Scroggins conquered Nosworthy, in the short space of eighteen minutes. The little hero seemed as if animated by the recollection of this subject; and looked more than cheerful towards obtaining victory. Martin appeared in the ring first, and threw up his hat, attended by Oliver and Burns as his seconds; and Scroggins, attended by Belcher and Richmond, soon followed. Both of the men were in good condition, particularly Martin. Randall was present, and frequently encouraged Scroggins by offering to bet upon him. At one o'clock the men shook hands, and the battle commenced. Mr. Gully was the umpire.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

DAVID INGRAM of Birmingham will fight any novice in England, at 8st 3lb. for £25 a side. Money ready at Stokes's, Charles Henry-street.—[*Bell's Life in London.*

THE GAME —OF— WHIST:

Compils from the Best Authorities,

—FOR THE—

NEW YORK CLIPPER.

Age cannot wither nor custom stale
Its infinite variety

We do not purpose in treating of this noble game to offer any new theories, or promote any novel systems. That such will arrive in process of time, there can be little doubt; for Whist admits of endless variety. According to an article on "Probability" in the Library of Useful Knowledge it appears that if the entire population of the world were to deal packs of cards whist-fashion, never quitting their employment, and thus continue for a hundred millions of years, accomplishing sixty deals every hour, they would not have exhausted one hundred thousandth part of the essentially different ways in which fifty-two cards can be distributed in equal numbers in four divisions. The possible combinations are almost beyond arithmetic, and absolutely out of the reach of words: the figures are thus given:—16,250, 563, 659 176, 029, 962, 568, 164, 784, 000, 744, 006, 367, 006, 400: a pretty little array of numbers, the sum whereof is left to the reader's readiness in logarithms. This treatis will reter to the game as it now exists; borrowing from the best authorities of the past, and from the *chef d'oeuvres* of modern science, as communicated by the most distinguished players of the present day. A few preliminary words may not be deemed irrelevant.

Little is at present known of the origin of Whist. It is however in evidence that it was in vogue nearly two centuries ago in this country; the land most probably of its birth. "Ruff and Honours (*alias* Slam) and Whist," says Cotton, (printed 1680) "are games so commonly known in England, in all parts thereof, that every child of eight years old hath a competent knowledge of that recreation—these games differ very little from one another." In 1715, Pope thus addressed Martha Blount in one of his epistles:

Some squire, perhaps, you take delight to rack
Whose game is *Whist*; whose drink, a toast in sack;
Whose laughs are hearty, though his jests are coarse;
Who loves you best of all things but his horse.

An early mention of the game occurs in the "Beaux Stratagem" (published in 1707), when Mrs Sullen thus apostrophizes the delights of a rural life; "Country pleasures! racks and torments! Dost think, child, that my limbs were made for leaping of ditches or clambering over styles? or that my parents wisely foreseeing my future happiness in country pleasures, had early instructed me in the rural accomplishment of drinking fat ale, *playing at Whist*, and smoking tobacco with my husband?"

Thomson, in his Seasons, introduces it as the Squire's autumnal resource against *ennui*.

To cheat the thirsty moments, *Whist* awhile
Walk'd his dull round, amid a cloud of smoke,
Wreathed, fragrant, from the pipe.

Sir Roger de Coverley was in the habit every Christmas of sending a string of hog's puddings, and a pack of cards to every poor family in his perish.*

A modern Frenchwriter on this game has the following conjecture as to its origin: "it is well known," says he, "that the Peers of the Three Kingdoms after having spoken all day and a portion of the night in parliament on state affairs, found a *mute game* necessary to rest their wearied ongues, and that hence sprung *Whist!*"

The first edition of Hoyle was published in 1743. At that period he gave instructions in Whist for a guinea a lesson, and most probably it then began to be a scientific game, and has gone on advancing to its present perfection.—There are many authorities existing for the opinion, that it was not till the latter part of the eighteenth century, that Whist, as it is now played, was known among us. According to Daines Barrington, who had his information from a player much advanced in years, it was not played upon recognized principles till about 1730, "when it was much studied by a party that frequented the Crown Coffee-House in Bedford Row," of whom the first Lord Folkstone was one. Even then, it shou d seem that merely the skeleton of the game was in existence; there were but few rules, and its theory was undefined.

Since then many treatises and commentators on the great original's volume, have seen the light, but not one that took up the subject *de novo* till Mr. Mathews published his "Advice to the young Whist Players" at Bath, early in the present century. This soon run through a number of editions and in a great measure displaced Hoyle. The fifth is dated 1811, but it has frequently been reprinted since then, though without improvement. Miscellaneous volumes, treating of Whist and other games, appeared, indeed, from time to time, during the latter portion of the last century and the beginning of this, some with dates and some without, as "Maxims for playing the Game of Whist, London 1778," "The New pocket Hoyle, 1800," "Pigott's Hoyle," no date, and others; but their lore is as out of fashion as the taste for pastorals; and as little suited to Brooks's or the Travellers' as Alexis, or Corydon to Regent Street, or the Ring in Hyde Park.

The reader must bear in mind that Whist is not like Chess, essentially a game of science; nor like Billiards an essay of manual skill. It is a game in which chance and skill unite: chance distributes the cards, and skill controls their destiny. Lord William Manners, who seems to have been the best player of his time, insisted that there was no more than five per cent. odds between two of the best and two of the worst players. The degree in which Whist is arbitrarily affected by the cards, may be gathered from the following fact. After a mis-deal, on dealing again with the same pack, one of the players will, nine times out of ten, hold at most but one card of one of the four suits. How this comes to pass, is a problem that remains to be solved; whether the fact be so or not, is of very simple proof.

It has been well said that no fixed rules can make a first-rate Whist player, the game being so "infinite" in its "variety." He is a good player who, upon a sound theory, analyses and proves the best written systems, making them the machinery of his schemes; but he is the superior player, who, equally practical, and as well informed of existing rules, sees when they ought to be violated, and has no hesitation in departing from them. Still that it is a game of system and method is beyond all question; certainly more so than any game that is played with cards.

In the acquirements of any art or science, the learner seeks to become master of its first principles at the outset. Thus the young whist-player having read that with two or more of a sequence (as king and queen) of his partner's lead, he should put on the lowest—he does so. Thereupon, his queen having passed, it becomes evident to his partner that the king is not amongst his right hand adversary's cards, nor the knave in *his*, and this gives him great consequent advantages in the disposition of his suit. The golden rule for the young player is to begin with the beginning. In the whole economy of life there is no truth more worthy of observance than that it is easier to acquire good habits, than to get rid of bad ones. For this reason let the pupil ever remember the prudence nay the absolute necessity, of proceeding gradually. Before he venture to become familiar with the various modes of leading, playing the sequences, and all the fundamental principles. When he feels in some degree he has mastered the theory, then let him begin to practice it with the best players he can meet with. Let him by degrees cultivate a knowledge of the more intricate combinations, carefully noting when or wherefore the general rules are to be observed or departed from, otherwise they will as frequently puzzle as help him. It was by this means, by advancing gradually, and always cautiously, that Whist became what it is; a wonderful developement of human patience and ingenuity. We will follow in the same course, (as the surest path to conduct us to our end,) the practical working of this fine game up to the constitution of the present system, the most finished specimen of high art in the science of card-playing.

Long Whist, both on the grounds of earlier origin and intrinsic excellence, is entitled to the precedence we shall accord to it. That it was the first of its class needs no proof: that it is the most scientific has been shown by an erudite and elaborate investigator of the game, *M. Deschapelles*; who thus treats the inquiry:

Is Short Whist as difficult as Long Whist?

In playing the long game, when both sides mark five, they are precisely in the same position with those parties who are beginning the short game*.

The latter, therefore, is but a portion of the former.

Now the part is less than the whole.

Therefore the question is solved—consequently we begin with the recognized authorities on Long Whist, and will with the reader's leave, first lay before him Mr. Mathews' system, as not only being the most elementary, but replete with excellent matter. Mathews is to the new school what Hoyle was to the old. He is a master of the theory and management of the fifty-two cards, and is eminently free from all technicalities. Hoyle, of course is the key-stone of the arch. Mr. Mathews's game is, in spirit, the same as that of his great predecessor, while its letter omits what could no longer be useful, substituting much that both embellishes the system and assists the practice of the fundamental principles of Whist. It is, in every respect, the book for the beginner, inculcating nothing that he will have occasion to wish that he had not learnt, and furnishing a store of that sterling *materiel* which constitutes the stuff whereof the finished player is made.—When we come to *M. Deschapilles* we shall find our master of the ceremonies by whom the whole phalanx will be marshalled, and all the preliminary arrangements appropriately set forth. In the meantime we cannot place before the young Whist-player any system more admirable and well-considered than that of Mathews, which will direct and amply repay the aspirant who may study its theory, and essay its practice—Pope supplying the introductory motto.

Behold four kings in majesty revered,
With hoary whiskers and a forky beard:
And four fair queens, whose hands sustain a flower—
The expressive emblem of their soft power:
Four knaves in garbs succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and halberts in their hand:
And party-coloured troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.

* Swift alludes to it as a favorite pastime for clergymen. He says "the clergyman used to play at whist and swabbers."

* Excepting that honors cannot be *called* at any period of shorts.

WHIST:

From The Text of Matthews.

INTRODUCTION.

WHIST is a game of Calculation, Observation, and Position or Tenace.

Calculation teaches you to play your game, and lead originally to advantage; before a card is played, you suppose the dealer to have an honour and three other trumps; the others each an honour and two others. The least reflection will show, that as it is two to one, that your partner has not a named card, to lead on the supposition he has it, is to play against calculation. Whereas, the odds being in favour of his having on of two named cards, you are justified in playing accordingly. Calculation is also of use on other occasions, which the maxims will elucidate; but after a few leads have taken place, it is nearly superseded by observation. Where the sets are really good players, before half the cards are played out, they are as well acquainted with the material ones remaining in each other's hands as if they had seen them. Where two regular players are matched against two irregular ones, it is nearly the same advantage as if they were permitted to see each other's cards while the latter were denied the same privilege.

It is an axiom, that the nearer your play approaches to what is called the dumb man the better.

These may be called the foundation of the game, and are so merely mechanical, that any one possessed of a tolerable memory may attain them.

After which comes the more difficult science of position, or the art of using the two former to advantage; without which, it is self-evident, they are of no use. Attentive study and practice will, in some degree ensure success; but genius must be added before the whole finesse of the game can be acquired—however,

Est quiddam prodire tenus, si non datur ultra.

DIRECTIONS AND MAXIMS FOR BEGINNERS.

Study all written maxims with the cards placed before you, in the situations mentioned. Abstract directions puzzle much oftener than they assist the beginner.

Keep in your mind that general maxims pre suppose the game and hand, at their commencement; and that material changes in them frequently require that a different mode of play should be adopted.

Do not attempt to practice till you have a competent knowledge of the theory; and avoid as much as possible, at first, sitting down with bad players. It is more difficult to eradicate erroneous, than to acquire just ideas.

Never lead a card without a reason, (unless a wrong one: it is better than no reason.)

Do not at first puzzle yourself with many calculations. Those you will find hereafter mentioned are sufficient even for a proficient.

Do not accustom yourself to judge by consequences. Bad play sometimes succeeds when good would not. When you see an acknowledged judge of the game play in a manner you do not comprehend, get him to explain his reasons, and while fresh on your memory, place the same cards before you; when once you can comprehend the case, you will be able to adapt it to similar situations.

Before you play a card, sort your hand carefully, look at the trump card, and consider the score of the game, the strength of your hand, and form your plan on the probable situation of the cards; subject, however, to be changed should anything fall to indicate a different one; after which, never look at your hand, till you are to play; without attending to the board, no maxims or practice can even make a tolerable Whist player.

Observe silently and attentively, the different systems of those with whom you commonly play; few but have their favourite one, the knowledge of which will give you a constant advantage, one leads by preference from an ace, another never but through necessity. [This will often direct you in putting on the king second.] The players of the old school never lead from a single card without six trumps; many do so from weakness; some have a trick of throwing down high cards to the adversary's lead, and then, by way of deception, affect to consider, although they have no alternative. Observation will enable you to counteract this, and turn it to your own profit.

The best leads are from sequences of three cards or more. If you have none, lead from your most numerous suit; if strong in trumps, lead rather from one headed by a king than a queen, but with three or four small trumps, I should prefer leading from a single card to a long weak suit.

☞ This is contrary to the usual practice, especially of the players of the Old School.

The more plainly you demonstrate your hand to your partner the better.—Be particularly cautious not to deceive him in his or your own lead, or when he is likely to have the lead—a concealed game may now and then succeed in the suits of your adversaries; but this should not be attempted before you have made a considerable proficiency; and then but seldom, as its frequency would destroy the effect.

At the commencement of a game, if you have a good hand or if your adversaries are considerably advanced in the score, play a bold game; if otherwise, a more cautious one.

Be as careful of what you throw away as what you lead; it is often of bad consequence to put down a tray with a deuce in your hand. Suppose your partner leads the four, your right-hand adversary the five, and you put down the tray, it ought to be to a certainty, that you ruff it next time; but if he find the deuce in your hand, and you frequently deceive him by throwing down superior cards, it will destroy his confidence, and prevent his playing his game on similar occasions. I would wish to inculcate these minor qualifications of whist playing to the beginners, because they are attainable by every body; and when once the great advantage of this kind of correctness is seen, the worst player would practice it as constantly as the best—attention being all that is necessary.

Do not lead trumps because an honour is merely turned up to your left, or be deterred from it, if on your right-hand. Either is proper, if the circumstances of your hand require trumps to be led; but neither, otherwise.

Finesses are generally right in trumps, or (if strong in them) in other suits; otherwise they are not to be risked but with caution.

Never ruff an uncertain card, if strong; or omit doing so if weak in trumps; this is one of the universal maxims, and cannot be too closely adhered to, even did you know the best of the suit was in your partner's hand: it has the double advantage of making a useless trump, and letting your partner into the stat of your hand, who will play accordingly.

Keep the command of your adversary's suit as long as you can with safety; but never that of your partner.

Do not ruff a thirteenth card second lead, if strong; but always if weak in trumps.

Always force the strong, seldom the weak, never the two; otherwise you play your adversaries' game, and give the one an opportunity to make his small trumps, while the other throws away his losing cards. It is a very general as well as fatal error; but the extent of it is seldom comprehended by unskilful players, who, seeing the good effect of judicious forces, practice them injudiciously, to their utmost constant disadvantage. The following effect of a force is too obvious not to be instantly comprehended. I have only to tell the student, that the same principle operates through the fifty two cards, however various their combinations; and that a steady consideration of it is one of the first necessary steps towards an insight into the game.

A has a seizieme major in trumps, a quart major in the second, and a tierce major in a third suit. B his adversary, has six small trumps, and the entire command of the third suit; in this case it is obvious that one force on A, gains the odd trick for B, who without it loses a slam. Though so great an effect may seldom be produced, still there is scarcely a rubber where the truth of the maxim is not experimentally proved.

When, with a very strong suit, you lead trumps in hope your partner may command them, show your suit first. If you have a strength in trumps in your hand, play them originally.

With the ace and three other trumps, it is seldom right to win the first and second lead in that suit, if made by your adversaries, unless your partner ruffs some other.

With a strong hand in trumps, particularly if you have a long suit, avoid ruffing your right hand adversary, as rarely as possible. As this is a maxim indispensably necessary than almost any other, I will endeavour to explain it to beginners, as clearly as I am cap

The New York Clipper,

A WEEKLY SPORTING PAPER,

DEVOTED TO

THE RING, THE TURF,
YACHTING, PEDESTRIANISM,
CRICKET, ROWING MATCHES,
THEATRICALS, MUSIC,

And the various sports of the

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NEW YORK CLIPPER.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1854.

Harrison Trent, PROPRIETOR. } Frank Queen, EDITOR.

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Answers to Correspondents.

Young America.—We believe Sullivan trained Lilly, assisted by a man named Megee. McCoy was, we think, trained by James Sandford.

R. B. McClintock, Beaver Meadow.—Subscription received, and paper sent.

P. R.—Highland Maid trotted a mile in 2:27, in harness.

Caunt.—"Does Tom Hyer ever attend the Sparring Exhibitions?" No.

[illegible] to look at the trick that has been taken up, unless you are the last player.

Sporter, Baltimore.—"Will you please inform several disputants of Lecomte's time in the second heat, in the late great four mile race?" Second heat, 7 38½.

Tom Brown.—"Did Barney Lunney ever fight a prize fight?" We believe not.

A Seaman.—1. The steamer Arctic made her first trip outward, leaving this port on the 26th of October, 1850—making the passage in 10 days and 22 hours. 2. Her quickest passage was 9 days, 9 hours and 11 minutes, on her homeward voyage, leaving Liverpool December 10, 1853.

Captain Pamphill, San Francisco.—Will be pleased to hear from you again.

Hurry up.—The Trotting Match between Huntingdon Gray and Fanny came off on the Centreville Course, (L. I.) on the 19th September, 1851—distance, 25 miles, for $1000—to 250 lb. wagons. Huntingdon Gray was the winner, trotting the 25 miles in 1 hour, 42 minutes and 5 seconds.

James.—Ben Caunt has retired from the ring. His last battle was with Bendigo, by whom he was defeated.

Old Ped.—The performances of Williams and Gordon are given in our account of the race on Monday last.

S. S. T., Philadelphia.—We have heard of no match being made between Messrs. Wood and Fish, yacht-builders, for a race between the America and Washington.

Centreville.—We believe 1:58 is the shortest time in which half a mile has been run.

Z. B. F., Skaneateles.—After reading the first No., we lost the address, and have been waiting to hear from you. All right, again.

Wm. Wilson, Hawesville, Ky.—1. By directing your subscription to the CLIPPER Office, 102 Nassau street, you will receive your paper in return. 2. Will be glad to have the sporting news you refer to.

G. M., Ellenville, N. Y.—We received no letter from you, previous to that dated Oct. 10.

Americus, but not a Breeder of Pups, Crown Point.—Jem Ward was Champion of England in 1825, and subsequently. Tom Spring was Champion previously, and Deaf Burke claimed the office, after Ward. The Champion gets no salary.

Minstrel Boy.—You have a right to applaud at a public place of amusement; but you have no right to make a noise calculated to interfere with the performance, or disturb the audience. If the officers "drag out" the individual merely from the fact that he applauded, he transcended his duty.

Nothing like Morality.

Our friend Purdy, the worthy proprietor of the National Theatre, seeing that the folks on the east side of the city are rather deficient in moral instruction, has concluded to give a series of Sacred Concerts at the National, the first of which is to take place on Sunday evening, 22d inst. Brother Purdy is "around," you'd better believe it!

The Late Walking Match.

THE FINAL SETTLEMENT.

It will be recollected that Mr. Youdale, in behalf of the competitor of Mr. Boyd, in the recent seven miles walking match at the Union Race Course, sued the stake-holder, to recover the amount deposited by him (Mr. Youdale), viz., $500. There were thirty-one persons interested in this stake of $500, twenty-three of whom assigned their interest to Mr. Youdale—these twenty three representing about $400 of the whole amount. In order to prevent further trouble in the matter, Mr. Boyd offered to give to Mr. Youdale $250. This Mr. Youdale agreed to accept, and the sum was handed over to him on the 12th inst., and the matter was finally settled. As our readers would doubtless like to ascertain the names of these twenty-three individuals who encouraged and were a party to this suit, we will endeavor, if possible, to obtain a copy of the assignment, with the names attached thereto, and publish them for the benefit of our readers, as such a publication may be useful on some other occasion.

Where men agree to be bound by the decision of a Referee, chosen by both parties, we think such a decision should be respected, backed up, as the one in question was, by the opinion of the very Judge selected by the losing party. Instead of this, however, the losing party bring suit to recover back their money. Those interested may think it honorable, but the community at large will hereafter look with distrust upon those who encouraged this lawsuit.

A New Projectile.

The inventive faculty of the age promises to familiarise us with another projectile of terrific power, which will cast into the shade all the shells now in use. The United Service Gazette says:—"We hear that there is before the Ordnance Committee a shell charged with a liquid, which, after its release by the concussion of the ball, will instantaneously become a sheet of fire, burning to a cinder anything it may touch, and suffocating by its smoke any one brought within its radius. We are not aware of the nature of the inflammable ingredients, but we can bear personal testimony to the efficacy of the liquid, for we have seen a very small quantity of it burn to ashes, with incredible rapidity, thick carpets, wood, coal, &c. A column of infantry, a row of tents, a ship, storehouses and barracks, a forest, anything which acknowledges the terrible influence of fire, could be consumed in a few minutes by the visitation of a shell charged with this noxious fluid. It will, we dare say, require very careful handling by the artillery; for it is of so subtle a nature that the escape of any slight quantity would carry with it direful consequences. Like the *boulet asphyxia*, it is calculated to be formidable alike to friends and foes, if it be not watched with vigilance. But we dare say some plan will be devised for [illegible] escape of any particles."

Charley White.

This gentleman takes his annual benefit on Monday evening next, at his beautiful place of amusement No. 49 Bowery. Those who attended Charley's last benefit will recollect what a glorious entertainment was given them, on that occasion. What extraordinary novelty will be given on Monday evening next, we are not prepared to say, but that there will be the most laughter-provoking performance ever given in this city, we feel confident. Don't fail to go early, if you wish to see and hear the sport at White's Benefit.

Nothing Like Sport.

A Madrid correspondent, describing the interest the poor classes take in a bull-fight, says that a week or two ago, a man actually cut off his wife's hair while she was asleep, and sold it, in order to raise money for the purpose of seeing the fight.

Championship of England.

The match between Harry Broome and Tom Paddock, for the Championship of England, and £200 a side, is progressing very smoothly, four deposits of £10 a side having already been placed in the hands of the stakeholder. This promises to be an interesting match.

Harry Orme and Aaron Jones.

These good ones, who have before opposed each other in a 24-foot ring, have just made a match to contest the palm of superiority again, for the sum of £200 a side. The London pugilists seem to be going it with a rush.

Young Ireland.

There is an individual at present in Greenock, named Patrick Murphy, the Irish giant, a lad of 18 years of age, and of the extraordinary height of 7ft. 5½in. on his stocking soles. He weighs 294 lbs., and measures 52in. round the chest. Murphy is a native of county Down, Ireland.

Railroad Speed.

A few days ago the Buffalo Express Train, on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad, ran from Susquehanna to Hornellsville, 142 miles, in 170 minutes, including stops.

The North Star.

We understand that Messrs. Sarony & Major, of the great lithographic establishment, have just completed a fine full length drawing of the celebrated walker, the North Star. It will be ready for distribution in a few days.

Yankee Sullivan's Letter.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, '54.

Mr. EDITOR—I noticed in last week's CLIPPER a letter signed Yankee Sullivan, in which it is stated that Morrissey made use of an expression which it is not necessary to repeat here. Mr. Morrissey, I am authorised to say, never made use of such language, and Mr. Sullivan uttered a falsehood when he so stated it. Mr. Sullivan merely said this for the purpose of injuring Morrissey in the estimation of the Irish portion of the community. Mr. Morrissey himself is an Irishman, and never made use of the term ascribed to him. I consider in this whole affair Morrissey has not received fair tratement. In the fight between him and Sullivan, although having the decision of the Referee, Mr. Morrissey cannot obtain from Tom Hyer the money placed in his hands to hold. This is the secret of Morrissey's quarrel with Hyer, and I think all honorable sporting men will say that Mr. Hyer has no right to withold that money.

At the Abbey how was it? Why Mr. Hyer got out of a fight by stating that he came prepared to fight with pistols, when it was well known that it was to be a fist-fight. Morrissey has always acted up to his word, and his opponents have not. The Champion of America, as he is called, backed out of fighting Morrissey twice, and were $10,000 offered to be put on Morrissey to fight Hyer, I believe Hyer would back out again.

Mr. Sullivan wishes to keep in with Tom Hyer and his crowd, and that is why he writes a letter from California about Morrissey being whipped by Pool and his gang.

Yours, T. D.

As we gave a place to Mr. Sullivan's letter, so also do we give publicity to the above. In both letters we took the liberty of omitting certain portions which had no business to be brought before the public eye. As to Mr. Hyer's keeping possession of certain monies placed in his hands, to await the issue of the battle between Morrissey and Sullivan, we have more than once expressed our opinion that Mr. Hyer is decidedly wrong. We cannot see by what right he retains possession of this outside stake, when he well knows that the principal stake and nearly all outside bets were given up soon after the fight, according to the decision of the Referee. There is no rule by which he can justify himself in keeping this money. The holder of the money on the fight between Hyer and Sullivan might with equal justice have refused to give up the stakes to the winner of that battle. He had nothing but the decision of the Referee to guide him in that affair, and in the fight in question it is precisely the same; the Referee decided that Morrissey won the stakes, and Mr. Hyer has no right to set himself up as higher authority than that Referee.

Not being present at the time the agreement was made to fight at the Abbey, we cannot say what were the terms of the fight, but have understood that a ring-fight was agreed upon, but upon meeting Hyer proposed pistols. This may or it may not be so—the parties best know themselves.

There has been considerable discussion as to the fighting qualities of Hyer and Morrissey, and reports here [illegible] previous to the start, there was considerable betting, principally at evens. The men both looked well, and Williams seemed to be every inch a runner. We understood, however, that both men have been hard at work ever since the match was made, not having an opportunity to go into regular training. Be this as it may, they appeared to be in capital condition.

Gordon was formerly looked upon as a good runner, but in a race with Williams a few years since he unfortunately was compelled to give in, after running about 100 yards, in consequence of a faintness suddenly came over him although at the time he had a slight lead. Williams run the distance, half mile, and of course received the stakes. There was a heavy loss sustained by Gordon's friends, who had invested their money quite freely on their favorite, and the consequence was that many of them entertained the opinion that Gordon acted in an unfair manner, and purposely lost the race. When a report of this kind once gains currency, it is a hard matter to bear up against it, and although Gordon gave the most undoubted proof that it was no fault of his that he lost the race, still it was a difficult task to convince the sporting world of this fact. It is an old and true saying, "when a man's down keep him down." So Gordon found it. His former friends, in a great measure deserted him, but he promised if ever the opportunity offered, that he would retrieve the good name he once held as a pedestrian.—How faithfully he kept his word the result of this race attests.

But to the race of Monday last. As the distance was but half a mile, the start took place at the half mile pole.—Messrs Marron and Barlow were the starting judges. Everything being in readinesss the word "Go" was given, and off started the runners, Williams getting a trifling advantage in starting. Gordon immediately went to him and passed him, increasing the gap slightly at every stride. Williams made his best running on the first quarter, though he struggled manfully the entire distance. He was unable, however, to overtake his competitor, and Gordon went in a winner in 2 minutes and 15 seconds, beating his opponent about 15 yards. It should be stated that Mr. Williams' favorite race is a quarter of a mile, at which distance there are but few that can beat him.

After the race, the men met as men should meet, and shook hands in the most friendly manner; and no dispute whatever taking place throughout the race, the money ($200) was handed over to Gordon.

A more fairly-contested race never took place, and we cannot refrain from again expressing our gratification at the manner in which Messrs. Birdsall, Campbell, and Colhosey, Judges and Referee, performed their duties.

The honest and manly conduct of all concerned in the above contest should serve as an example for all future matches.

Johnny Walker Again.

A NEW MATCH BETWEEN HAYES AND WALKER.

It is stated in the sporting journals of London that a fresh match has been made between Johnny Walker and Bill Hayes, to fight on the 1st of May next, for £300 a side, at 10 stone weight. A deposit of £5 has been made, and the next deposit of £20 a side was to be made at Hayes's on the 17th of October inst. Bell's Life, in alluding to the match, makes use of the following language:

A respected contemporary has been made final stake holder, but whether that gentleman will condescend to mix himself up in a match in which such a fellow as Walker is concerned has yet to be proved. Where Mr. Walker is to get £300 we know not. We should think he will find some difficulty in persuading any patron of the fancy that he means to do otherwise than he has done in his two past matches. Should he, however, persuade any of the Messrs *Green* and Co. to stand money with him, we are at a loss to know what advantage he expects to gain by the match. Assuredly the committee of the Pugilistic Association will forbid his fighting within their ropes and stakes, and will also decline appointing any ring keepers for the preservation of order; and, this being the case, we would like to know who will go to see the mill, or invest a shilling on it.

Making Game of Him.

Some of the numerous gunners out on Long Island, on Monday last, mistook Mr. Godard and his balloon for a "broad faced turkey," and blazed away, knocking several holes in the balloon, but fortunately missing the astonished æronaut. Come lads, fun's fun, but shooting at a man when he's high aint quite "the cheese."

Seven Miles in Five Minutes.

M. Godard, who made an excursion with his mammoth balloon on Monday last, travelled *seven miles* in the extraordinary time of *five minutes*. Where could such a performance be accomplished, except in New York?

Notice.

As we go to press on Wednesday morning, correspondents would oblige us by sending in their favors on Tuesday, if possible.

PEDESTRIANISM.

SPORTS AT THE UNION COURSE.

Two exciting and well-contested Foot Races.

Two well-contested foot races came off at the Union Race Course, L. I., on Monday last, the first a half mile match between Pat Glon and Jack Williams; the other a mile race between Sam Acker and M'Cassidy. The day was beautiful, the being cool and bracing, and the track considering the heavy storm of Saturday last, was in very fine condition. The ring would have been an immense concourse of spectators present but the anticipated extraordinary attraction at the Gravesend had the effect to draw off many from the Union. As it was, there was good attendance, and the betting was brisk.

THE HALF MILE RACE.

PAT GORDON AD JACK WILLIAMS.

The following is a copy of the articles of agreement entered into between Messrs Gordon and Williams:

NEW-YORK, September 21, '54.

The undersigned hereby agree to run a foot-race, distance half a mile, on the Third Monday of October next, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-four, for the sum of One Hundred Dollars aside.

The said Foot Race to take place on the Union Course, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, on the above named day.

Each man to choose an Umpire, and the two Umpires to choose a Referee, to whom all appeals shall be made when the said Umpires cannot agree. The decision of the Referee to be final and binding on both parties, whether as to questions submitted to him, or as to the final result of the contest.

Ten dollars aside deposited this day, this ten to be made into twenty-five dollars aside on Friday, September 29th, the next deposit of Twenty-five dollars aside to be made on the Friday following, October 6th, and the last and final deposit of Fifty Dollars aside to be made on Friday, 13th of October, 1854.

Either man failing in the deposits, or not acting according to these agreements, to forfeit the money already down.

Frank Queen to be final Stakeholder. The stakes to be given up to the winner, according to the written decision of the Referee.

In accordance with the above Articles of Agreement, we hereby affix our signatures.

Signed, { PATRICK GORDON, JACK WILLIAMS.

WILLIAM HATRED, *Witness.*

About 4 o'clock, the Judges and Referee were chosen, Mr. Jas. A. Birdsall acting as Judge for Williams, and Mr. P. Campbell acting in the like capacity for Gordon. These gentlemen were not long in deciding on a Referee, and Mr. Patrick Clohosey was the selection made, and, by the way, it was a good one. In fact, both the Judges and the Referee made it their special duty to see that everything was conducted in a fair and sportsmanlike manner. To attain this object they requested that no person whatever should go upon the track while the men were running. This request was respectfully complied with by all present, and the result was a [illegible] of Morrissey and removing here [illegible] Hyer offered to fight Morrissey at $10,000 to $8,000. We do not know positively that such an offer was made, but a gentleman of considerable means, offered in our hearing a few days since, to contribute $2,000 to Morrissey's stake if a match should be made. He offered this in consequence of the great confidence he placed in Morrissey. We merely give it as a piece of news, knowing the offer to have been made in good faith.

One Mile Race.

SAM ACKER AND MAT CASSIDY.—Soon after the race between Gordon and Williams was settled, Messrs. Acker and Cassidy appeared at the Judges' stand to contend, in a mile race, for a stake of $100. Acker was a winner in a mile race at the Hippodrome, as also was Cassidy. Cassidy likewise beat the "New York Clipper," a short time ago, in a five mile race. He is a good-sized man, and capable of enduring a heavy amount of fatigue. Acker is rather short, with considerable flesh upon his shoulders, which is a drawback to him in his pedestrian exercises. Each man having selected a Judge—Dr. Giles for Cassidy, and J. Mason for Acker—Barlow was chosen to act as Referee. Cassidy seemed to be the favorite before starting.

The men being in readiness, Barlow gave the word, and they got off well together, Acker taking the lead, which he held to the first quarter, when Cassidy let out, and caught and passed him. Acker stuck to him like wax, and endeavored to pass in front again, but this he was unable to do. In this way they continued until the last quarter. At this period of the race, the excitement was great, Cassidy still retaining the lead, Acker following close upon his trail. About 100 yards from the score, bets of two to one were offered that Cassidy would win, and so it seemed evident to all present, he being at that time about a yard and a half in advance. At 30 yards from the score, Cassidy still had the lead by about a foot and a half, which he retained until about six yards from the stand, when suddenly Acker put on the steam, made a tremendous effort, and succeeded in passing his opponent, within 2 yards of the stand. Cassidy endeavored to take the lead again, but Acker was with him, and the struggle for the mastery was intense. Acker finally went in ahead, by "the skin of his teeth," as the saying is, one foot being full the distance between the winner and loser. The time made in running the mile was 5 minutes, 14 sec.

This, like the previous race, was also conducted in an honorable manner. It seemed to be a fairly-contested race, though there was some persons on the ground who considered that Cassidy could have won, had he been so disposed. This may have been the case, for it is said "white man is bery unsartin;" but as far as we could judge, we believe Cassidy did his best to win.

Thus ended two capital races on the Union.

Match against Time.

After the above races, a young man, whose name we do not recollect, was backed for a small amount to run a half mile in 2:15. He started off at a pretty good pace, but was unable to keep to it, and lost the stake by three seconds.

Cassidy and Acker.

CHALLENGE TO S. ACKER.

Mat. Cassidy, not feeling satisfied at his defeat by Acker on Monday last, is willing to make a match to run Acker the distance of one mile, for $50 to $500 a side. If Acker will not accept this challenge, Cassidy will match a novice against Acker to run the same distance. Either match can be made by calling at the house of Jas. Kiernan, in First Avenue, a few doors from 12th street, on Saturday evening, 21st inst., between the hours of 7 and 10.

Meeting of Pedestrians.

The suggestions we made a few weeks since to our pedestrian friends, relative to getting up a purse to be contested for by all who choose to enter, seems to have met with much favor. The North Star, Barlow, Grindell, Gordon, and others have signified their willingness to contribute towards the purse, and also to contend for it. A good handicap race would be the means of placing all on an equality at a specified distance, and this, we think, would be the best plan to adopt. In order to have the opinion of pedestrians generally we would suggest that all who can make it convenient might meet at our office on Saturday afternoon, 21st inst., at 3 o'clock when arrangements can be entered into.

Young America.

A party of young men, styling themselves the Young America Guard, are endeavoring to perfect themselves in pedestrian exercises. They met in Madison Park on Friday evening, 13th inst., and contended in several races.

The first was a race between W. Gauts, and W. Cook—distance, three times round the Park; total distance said to be one and a half mile. Gauty won in 9:30.

The second race was between Gauty and J. Lewis, *alias* Young America, once round (half a mile); won by the latter in 2:50.

Third race, Barber and Yardley, once round, the former won in 3m. The sports ended with a walking match between Barber, Sterling, Yardly and Cook—distance ¼ mile—won by Sterling in 5 minutes.

We are pleased to see young men participating in these innocent and invigorating pastimes. Exercise of this description will do more to develope a healthy action of the muscles, than anything else we can conceive of.

Mickey Free turned up.

It is hard to keep the *run* of this jolly pedestrian and hurdle leaper. He is here, there and everywhere. Since our last report of his doings, he has performed the following feats:—Sept. 21st, run five miles over 500 hurdles, at Rose Valley Race Course, in 53 min. 38 sec., for $50; Sept. 29th, leaped 300 hurdles in Rochester, for $20, in 28 min. 10s.; October 6th, leaped 700 hurdles in 7 miles at the Falls of Genesee, for $500. Time, 1 hour and 20 minutes.

Mickey is now at Buffalo, where he is matched against the Indians, Steeprock, Smith and Armstrong, to run 5 miles, over 500 hurdles, each hurdle 3 ft. 2 in. in height. The friends of Mickey have staked $300 to $200. The contest is to come off on Tuesday next, Oct. 24th, on the Buffalo Race Course.

Barlow and Jackson.

We have been informed that the 5 mile race referred to in our last, was for a purse, and was contended for by Wm. Jackson, the American Deer; Barlow; Ambrose Jackson; Major Stannard, a man named Hutchinson, and we believe another, whose name has been forgotten. Barlow at the end of the first mile was ahead, but he stopped and gave up the contest. The American Deer won the race.

Barlow and Jackson's Five Mile Race.

A correspondent, to whom we return our thanks for his kind attention to an inquiry in last week's CLIPPER, sends us the following account of the Five Mile Race referred to.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14, 1854.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice in your paper of this date an enquiry about a five mile run, on the Beacon Course, on the 7th July, 1845. By referring to the *Herald*, dated July 8, 1845, you will see that the race was originally put down to be run on Thursday, July 3d; but in consequence of the rain, it was put off till Monday, the 7th. The race was open to all, and not between Jackson and Barlow. Nine entered for the race, among whom were Barlow and the Indian from Canada. Four only of the nine ran the five miles—viz. Jackson, the American Deer (of whom, I suppose, it would not be too much to say that in a five or ten miles run there was not his equal at that time living,) Kennedy, Hutchison and Fowl; these were particularly fine, athletic young men. As for the Indian, about whom there was so much talk at that time, neither he nor Barlow ran three miles. The time occupied by Jackson was 27 min. 30 sec., and the day was one of the hottest of an exceedingly hot summer, the thermometer being 99 in the shade. It was certainly an astonishing run, considering the weather.

If this can in any way satisfy your enquirers, it is heartily at your service; and you may depend upon it, as it is perfectly correct. Yours, &c.

J. Y.

Foot Race at Keene, N. H.

[illegible] of half a mile came off on the Fair Grounds at the above place, which was competed for by four athletic young men, and resulted as follows:

Edw. B. Wilder, of Keene,	21 yrs,	1st.—2:39
Geo. H. Carroll,	" 16	" 2d—2:51
E. G. Prentice, Winchester,	30	" 3d.
Geo. Hall, Manchester,	16	" 4th.

Foot Race at Philadelphia.

A two mile foot race comes off at the Hunting Park Course, Philadelphia, on Saturday 21st, at 4 o'clock, between Treacle, Row Pet and Jersey Stag, for $50 a side. Pet appears to be the favorite, bets of 3 to 2 being offered on him, with few takers. The deposits were made at John Steer's, Rising Sun, Philadelphia.

Pedestrian Feat in California.

A correspondent in California sends us the following particulars of an extraordinary pedestrian performance, that lately come off in that section of the country.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 13, 1854.

EDITOR CLIPPER:—As Pedestrian feats are attracting much attention among the sporting community, and as I have noticed lately that much is said in your valuable paper on the subject, it is possible that the following account may be read with a little interest. On the 9th inst., Frank Wheeler, Esq., the popular proprietor of our Gymnasium here, accompanied by a friend and pupil, Mr. John S. Ellis, set out on foot for San Jose. It may be proper to remark that there was no wager pending the result, nor any training undergone previous, it being merely for amusement and curiosity to learn in what time they could make the distance, which by accurate measurement is fifty-six miles. They left the Gymnasium rooms at 4½ A. M. at a swinging pace, which was kept up uninterruptedly for 12 miles, when the first halt was made opposite the twelve mile house; time, 2h. 10min. by two watches. They stopped here 9 minutes, and proceeded again on their route, stopping again at San Mateo, 22 miles from San Francisco, 33 minutes; at Flashaers, 7 min.; at the Pulgas, 31 miles, 30 min., and at other points 41 min., reaching the hotel in San Jose at 5.14 P. M., thus accomplishing the feat in 13 hours, *including* two hours stoppage by the way, thus making the walking time 11 hours exactly. The most difficult part of the journey was the intense heat and heavy dust the last part of the road, which passes through a high and dense growth of wild mustard, preventing the least particle of air from circulating; also on the route there is much hilly ground, and 8 or 10 miles are very sandy, so that a horse will sink above his fetlocks. Our Pedestrians returned, a la steamboat, the next morning, in high spirits and resumed the usual routine of their business. This is thought here to be pretty fair doings for amateurs.

CAPTAIN PAMPHILE.

Kensington.

We received an interesting letter from a Kensington correspondent, relative to yacht building, at too late an hour for insertion this week.

SPARRING.

The Sparring Season.

The Sparring Season may be said to have fully commenced, and already several exhibitions have been given, some few of them with marked success. Last season we devoted a good share of our paper to making known the exhibitions of our pugilistic friends, and thereby made ourselves a party to deceiving the public in making public the names of those who had *promised* to set-to, but who, in *reality*, never intended to put in an appearance. We say we became a party to the fraud, though unintentional on our part. A long list of names would be handed into us, of men who were to set-to at certain benefits—wishing to assist our pugilistic friends, we would insert the list, &c.; our readers placing confidence in our statements would attend these benefits, but in most instances but few of those announced appeared. This injured sparrers and all others connected. This season we have determined on pursuing a different course. We announce no names unless we have positive assurance that the parties named will set-to, barring accidents. In this way our readers will have no cause to complain of being disappointed.

We have more than once alluded to the fact that our Sparring Exhibitions are conducted in a quiet and orderly manner—no one need refrain from visiting these exhibitions from a fear of being rudely treated, or from an apprehension that a row may ensue. So far, we have yet to see the first disturbance at a Sparring Exhibition. This speaks well for those engaged in this kind of sport on this side of the Atlantic. By the following, from a London paper, it will be seen that our friends across the water are oftentimes disturbed by the conduct of certain of the profession.

MASSEY'S BENEFIT.—The gallant Jemmy Massey took his benefit on Monday night, at Saville House, Leicester-square, which was a bumper, and the brave little man was richly rewarded for his conduct in the late mill. In addition to the receipts at the door, we hear that one staunch patron of the Ring gave him the munificient present of £50. We regret to be compelled to state that although so many gentlemen came forward, and there was every wish on the part of the *beneficiare* and his friends, that things should go off quietly, there were men to be found to disturb the harmony of the evening. Foremost amongst these was Jerry Noon, who, as usual, was intoxicated, and indulged in the foulest language. We have seen Noon on the subject, and he declares he was chaffed and set upon by the friends of Massey immediately after he entered the building, and that he was thus irritated into forgetting himself. Whether this was the case or no we cannot say, but it is certain Mr. Jerry was intoxicated, and that his conduct was such as to bring his order into more disrepute than ever, certainly a most unnecessary achievement. We have received letters from gentlemen who were present, complaining not only of Noon but of Ned Donnelly, who ought to know better, and who, it is stated, struck Charley Mat[illegible] lett, while officiating as master of the ceremonies. The occurrence is deeply to be deplored, and calls for the interference of the gentlemen's committee of the Pugilistic Benevolent Association. A meeting is to be called forthwith, of which due notice will be given, at which it is to be hoped all the gentlemen of the committee in London will attend, when the whole matter will be investigated, and the conduct of all parties concerned be canvassed. Unless something is done to put an end to these perpetual disturbances, the Ring, which already appears to be on its last legs, will certainly be deprived of the few supporters it still possesses. We are sick of commenting upon the conduct of Noon, and we shall now see whether the association will tolerate him among its members. We are perfectly aware that he laughs at the association, and talks of retiring from it, thinking he derives no benefit from it. We warn him that if he does retire, or if he is dismissed, he will find the fact will in no way militate in his favor. We did hope the reprimand he received at a late meeting of the P. B. A. would have had some effect upon him, and we much regret to find this was not the case.

We hope our friends will continue to preserve order in their exhibitions.

Dick Sauce's Benefit.

The Sparring Exhibition for the benefit of Dick Sauce, one of the old stock, comes off on Thursday evening, 26th inst., at the Shakspere Rooms, corner of Duane and William streets. From the interest manifested in this Exhibition, and the arrangements making for getting up some first-rate sets-to, we confidently anticipate a crowded audience to witness one of the best Sparring Exhibitions of the season.

Canine Sports.

A Great Rat Match.

A match at Rat Killing came off Friday evening, the 13th inst., at the house of Mr. James McLaughlin, Sportsman's Retreat, First Avenue. Mr. John Norris's black and tan terrier was backed to kill 100 rats for the sum of $50. The house was well filled by admirers of canine sport, and at 8 o'clock the judges took their places. The Rats were the favorites, 10 to 7, and 5 to 3 being freely offered on them, which rather daunted the friends of the dog. The terrier, however, was in good spirits, and went to work in good steady style, and killed the last 10 rats as well and as easy as he did the first, in the short time of 15 minutes. It was good work for an 18lb. dog.

The dog is now ready to kill 115 rats against any black and tan terrier of 18 lbs. weight in this country, for $50 or $100. A match can be made at Jas. McLaughlin's, No. 155 First Avenue.

Rat Killing.

John Marriott has matched his dog Rolla to kill one hundred rats against the slut Penny for $100 a side, to come off on the 28th of this month, at Sportman's Hall, 49 Madison street.

AQUATICS.

Another American Clipper.

There is now in the London Dock, just arrived from Canton, a spendid clipper ship, called the Romance of the Sea, 1,781 tons register, commanded by Captain Dumaresque. This ship has just made one of the most extraordinary quick voyages on record, having left Boston for San Francisco on the 17th of December last, there she discharged upwards of 2,000 tons of cargo and proceeded to Canton; laid there 25 days and sailed on the 10th of June; was 22 days beating down the China Sea to Anjer, but still was off Cape Natal in 42 days—an unprecedentedly short period. After leaving Java Head, she made in 16 consecutive days 4,172 miles, in six of which she averaged 307 miles per day. From the Cape she experienced very light winds, and for 44 consecutive days the main skysail was set notwithstanding which she made the round from Boston to San Francisco, thence to China, and from thence to London in nine months and two days—which includes the time of discharging cargo and taking in ballast at San Francisco—discharging that ballast and taking in China ballast at Canton, and there loading a full cargo of tea for England. This ship was built by the celebrated Donald McKay, of Boston; was launched in November, 1853, and this is one of the finest specimens of naval architecture afloat.

Short Passage by a Clipper.

The clipper ship James Baines, Capt. McDonnell, which sailed from Boston on the 12th ult., arrived at Liverpool on the 25th, having made the passage in 12 days and 6 hours. She sailed from Boston with a light breeze from the south-west, which next day veered north-ward. Light winds prevailed during the greater portion of her voyage; nevertheless she made unquestionably the shortest passage ever made by a sailing vessel. From a hasty inspection of her log we find that on the 13th she logged 225 miles; 14th, 238; 15th, 218; 16th, 305; 17th, 280; 18th, 198; 19th, 342; 20th, 200; 21st, 230; 22d, 291; 23d, 337; and 24th, 296. She was in ballast, but this was her first trip uncoppered, and her commander, who is a very young man, had never before had command of so large a vessel, so that her performance may be considered as extraordinary.

She was designed and built by Mr. Donald McKay, and is owned by James Baines & Co., of Liverpool.

Flying Cloud and Blue Bell.

PROPOSED RACE ON SKANEATELES LAKE.

Some time since the owners of the sail boat Flying Cloud, of Seneca Falls, challenged any boat in the States, under 23 feet in length, to sail a *match* for $200. We understand that the challenge has been accepted by the Blue Bell, of Skaneateles, and that the race will take place at an early day, on Skaneateles Lake, the distance to be sailed being 12 miles to windward and back. These boats are supposed to be two of the fastest in the States, of 23 feet. The Flying Cloud was built by Mr. Fish, of New York, and the Blue Bell by C. F. Hall, of Skaneateles.—This will be a well-contested race.

Glen Haven Regatta.

MR. EDITOR:—An attendant on the Glen-Haven Regatta which came off on Wednesday, 4th inst., I feel it but due to those who made the arrangements and those who participated in the contest, that I should express the pleasure with which I spent the day at that place. The well known hospitality of the Glen has by no means failed, and immediately on their arrival the members of the Yacht Club were summoned to partake of a hearty repast before entering on their contest. At 2½ P. M., the race commenced—the following being a list of the boats, their commanders, measurement, and time of starting:

Name.	Captain.	Length.	Time.
Naiad,	G. H. Patterson,	18·5	2.45
Sea Gull,	H. R. Lord,	21·1	0.15
Island Queen,	Geo. Case,	21·5	0.30
Alida,	W. G. Ellery,	21·11	0.10
Blue Bell.	P. Williamson,	22·3	0.01
Tempest,	J. B. Furman,	22·2	0.01
Amazon,	J. D. Barrow,	22·3	

The wind was light and before the boats had reached the second stake boat, they were lying becalmed, a pleasanter sight to those on shore than to the crews themselves. A breeze, however, soon sprang up, which steadily increased, and white sails glanced brightly over the blue waters, while cheers rung clearly out on the mountain's side as the winning boats dashed proudly up to the pier. The far famed Blue Bell led the van, her veteran commander at the helm; close after came the Tempest, herself and her captain always a favorite at the Glen; and graceful as her namesake, the Sea Gull skimmed over the waters in her wake. Honor to our veteran commander! Let Young America stand back. The distance of 12 miles was performed by the Blue Bell in 2 hours 8 minutes; by the Tempest in 2 hours 17 minutes; by the Sea Gull in 2 hours 24 minutes, and to these three the prizes of $15, $10 and $5 were awarded.

I learn that it is in contemplation to have a Regatta at Mandana soon, and certainly nothing could be pleasanter than to have many such contests take place. The spot is a good one, and the Skaneateles Yacht Club would be found "Ready, aye, ready for the field."

New York vs. Philadelphia Yacht Builders.

REPLY TO CENTRE BOARD.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14, 1854.

DEAR CLIP.—We noticed your correspondents remarks, and beg pardon for insinuating he's *flat*, owing to his "Centre-board" predilections. A *deep* vessel requires little or no board to hold her to the *wind*—does some one take, eh? He is, however, in the main, correct. All that he has said (and that is no little) of Mr. Fish's abilities, we will freely endorse, but cannot swallow the slur cast upon us Philadelphians as Marine Architects. We *can* beat the

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THE TURF.

Hero and Taconey.

NO RACE.

A large concourse of spectators assembled at the Centreville, L. I., Course, on Monday last, expecting to witness the promised match between Flora, the pacer, and Taconey, the trotter. They were doomed to disappointment, however, Taconey paying forfeit, owing, it is said, to not being in condition.

Purse and Stake.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.

MONDAY, OCT. 16.—Fanny Real, Jim, and Lady Case contended for a purse and stake of $400, which was won after a hard contest by Fanny Real. The following is a summary :

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I., OCT. 16, 1854.—Purse and stake $400—mile heats, best three in five to wagons.

J. J. BEVINS enters Fanny Real.... 2 1 1 2 1
THOS. BOWDEN enters Jim..... 1 2 2 1 2
C. VANDEWATER enters Lady Case..3 3 3 3 3
Time—2.55—2.54—2.52—2.52—2.50.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

There were two trotting matches at the Union Course on Tuesday afternoon, the first a three mile race between Mr. Bridges and Mr. Johnson, for their horses, the winner to take the losing one. Mr. Johnson's horse won easily in two heats. Time, 9·28—9·24½.

Then followed a trot between two sorrel stallions owned in New Jersey, mile heats, in harness. This race was fllnely contested throughout, and afforded much sport to the large number of Jerseymen present. The horses are named Sarsaparilla and Empire—both fast and good trotters. Sarsaparilla won. He was the favorite at 100 to 30 previous to the scoring but before the word was given two to one was hard to get.—For the first half mile of the heat the stallions were yoked ; but on the lower turn Sarsaparilla drew away from Empire, and won the heat by about twenty yards.

The driver of Empire pulled him up before reaching the score, after finding that he could not overtake the other, thereby causing the loss of large amounts that were wagered on his trotting in 2:40. The first quarter of the mile was trotted in forty seconds—the half in 1:20, and the heat in 2:39. On the second heat Sarsaparilla took the lead from the score, going a length in advance to the quarter pole, in thirty-nine seconds, to the half in 1:18, and winning the heat, race and money, in 2:38.

The following is a recapitulation :—

TUESDAY, Oct. 17.—Trotting match for $3,000, mile heats, in harness.

H. Woodruff, named s g Sarsaparilla, 1 1
D. Pfifer, named s g Empire, 2 2
Time, 2.39—2.38.

SAME DAY — Match, horse against horse, three mile heats, in harness.

F. Johnson named bay gelding, 1 1
J. Bridges named bay mare. 2 2
Time, 9.28—9.24½.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

Match for $2,000 between Don and Whalebone, two miles and repeat to wagon. Came off on the afternoon of the 11th. The race, which was a capital one, was won by Don. This is the second match between these horses ; then they were matched before, Whalebone was considered out of order ; having just been taken off the road and was defeated easy. Now having undergone training, it was thought by his owner his chances were much better, as he looked altogether an altered horse. Don was the favorite at $100 to $60, and after the first heat $100 to 20. Whalebone acted rank, the first heat barely having his distance ; the second heat he laid down to his work and trotted well. Don won the heat and race by a length. The following is a summary of the race :

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 11.—Trotting Match for $2,000, two mile heat and repeat to wagon.

H Woodruff names b g. Don..... 1 1
G Spicer names s g. Whalebone..... 2 2

Time, first heat.	Time, second heat.
1st mile..... 2·41	1st mile..... 2·43
2d mile..... 2·48½	2d mile..... 2·37½
Total..... 5·29½	Total..... 5·20½

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.

A fine field of horses trotted for a purse of $100, mile heats, best three in five, on Thursday, 12th inst., at the Union Course, viz : b. g. Frank Forrester, br. m. Lady Collins, b. m. Boston Girl, and b. g. Highland Boy. The race was closely contested throughout between the two first named.

The betting was in favour of Frank Forrester against the field, at one hundred to fifty, previous to the race ; and Lady Collins was held at two to one against Boston Girl. Frank Forrester won. Time bets were few. The track was in good order and the weather favorable.

The following is a summary of the trot :—

THURSDAY, Oct. 12—Trotting—purse $100, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

H. Jones entered b g Frank Forrester, 4 1 1 1
H. Woodruff entered br m Lady Collins, 1 2 2 3
W. Fish entered b m Boston Girl, 3 3 3 2
E. J. Nodine entered b g Highland Boy, 2 4 4 4
Time, 2:38—2:35—2:35½—2:37.

New Hunting Park Course.—Philadelphia.

A trot came off on the 12th, at the New Hunting Park Course, Old Rising Sun Hotel, Philadelphia, between the horses Lady Vernon, Charity and Hug Pony ; Lady Vernon winning in three straight heats.

Time—1st Heat.—3m 3s.
" 2d " 3m 3s.
" 3d " 2m 55s.

TROTTING AT BALTIMORE.—On Wednesday next, 25th inst, a match takes place between Mr. James Murphy's black colt, (recently purchased of Mr. Frank Goodrich, of New York) and Mr. William Cordery's bay gelding, Joe, for $1500 a side, mile heats ; the horses to go as they please.

CRICKET.

Great Match between New York and Philadelphia.

The Cricket Match between the New York and Philadelphia Clubs was commenced at the ground at Hoboken on Monday last. The weather was rather cool, and from this reason the number of spectators present was not as great as otherwise would have been the case.—Up to Tuesday evening the Philadelphians had played the two innings, making 158 and 96---Total 254. The New-Yorkers had only played one inning, making 118, and had full 137 to get on Wednesday to win. There was some good display of Cricket with both Clubs. The Philadelphians are excellent batters, and when they play their strength, must be pretty hard customers to meet. New-Yorkers ought to have had a stronger eleven to meet them.

The Philadelphia Club are a fine set of men and good cricketers, especially with the bat ; their fielding and bowling is not so good as New York. They must pay more attention to their captain of the field. Bradshaw was in 3½ hours the first day for 57 runs ; he played beautifully. Senior and Willby are capital players---the latter made some first rate hits. Crossley is a very usefnl man ; he both bats and bowls well ; and, considering they have no professional man among them, they are as pretty eleven as have come on here.

The New York Club are rather weak in their elevens. Castle batted well and made 27 ; Higham did the same ; Sharp got his little 7, while Cuyp, Richards and Woodward managed to go out with a round 0. Cuyp and Marsh did not bowl anything near so well the first day as they did yesterday. The fielding generally was low, excepting two or three---among them Fletcher, who picks up a ball beautiful. The byes in the first innings were principally got before Fletcher arrived.

Umpire for New York, Mr. Sams ; Scorer, Mr. General. Umpire for Philadelphia, Mr. Wheatcroft ; Scorer, Mr. Shields.

The score at present stands thus :

PHILADELPHIA CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Holland leg b.wicket,	17
W. Hawthorne c. Ranney, b. Marsh,	12
Bradshaw not out,	57
Barlow b. Cuyp,	1
Senior c. Porter, b. Marsh,	7
Wister b Marsh,	4
Willby c. Ranney, b. Richards,	4
Crossley b. Marsh,	10
Valance c. Marsh, b. Cuyp,	5
Facon b. Richards,	3
Kuhn b. Sharp,	7
Byes, 12 ; leg byes, 2,	14
Wide balls,	17
Total,	158

SECOND INNINGS.

Holland c. Sharp, b. Marsh,	2
Hawthorne b. Marsh,	0
Bradshaw b. Marsh,	5
Barlow b. Marsh,	6
Senior, leg before wicket,	30
Wister run out,	2
Willby b. Marsh,	29
Crossley b. Cuyp,	10
Valance b. Sharp,	0
Facon b. Cuyp,	1
Kuhn not out,	2
Byes, 4 ; leg byes, 2,	6
Wide balls,	3
Total,	96

NEW YORK CLUB.

FIRST INNINGS.

Castles c. Wister, b. Holland,	27
Porter b. Crossley,	1
Marsh run out,	6
Spivey leg before wicket,	5
Higham run out,	27
Sharp b. Barlow,	7
Cuyp b. Barlow,	0
Fletcher run out,	13
Ranney b. Senior,	4
Richards not out,	0
Woodward b. Holland,	0
Byes, 20 ; leg byes, 2,	22
Wide balls,	6
Total,	110

Trial of Fire Engines at San Francisco.

[From the California Chronicle, Sept. 5.]

The trial between the engines of Monumental Company No. 6, built by J. Rodgers, of Baltimore, with 10½ inch cylinders, and the Manhattan Company No. 2, built by W. H. Forbes, of New York, with Carson's patent chains, &c., and 4·9¾ inch cylinders, took place yesterday afternoon, at the Plaza Cistern.

The victory was in favor of the New York boys.

The following was the distance a solid stream was thrown :—

Trials. By No. 2.

1. Through 50 feet hose, New York size (open butt), 45 feet 6 inches.
2. Through same, working only two cylinders, 50 feet.
3. Through same, one stream, 1¼-inch nozzle, 215 feet.
4. Two streams, 182 feet.
5. With only two cylinders, through 50 feet hose, 1¼ nozzle, two streams, 140 feet.

By No. 6.

1. With extension levers, 42 feet 9 inches.
2. Without extension levers, 54 feet.
3. With extension levers, 197 feet.
4. " " two streams, 164 ft.
5. Without extension levers, two streams, 137 feet.

We must now await the arrival of the new Philedelphia engine for No. 12's boys, to see if the New Yorkers are still to carry the laurel. We think their engine could be improved by making their suction larger.

"FAST GIRLS."—A couple of girls were arrested in Nassau, a few days since for some sort of impropriety, and ordered to Amherst jail. Before leaving, they escaped from their keepers once, but were soon retaken. At Amherst they were given a high berth in the institution there, but on Wednesday night they jumped from an attic window, went a mile or so, stole a horse and wagon from Mr. F. W. Holbrook, and came to this city. They put their horse up at one of the stables, and prowled about the city for a day or two, but were finally arrested in the woods, near the reservoir, and taken back to Amherst.—*Manchester Democrat.*

The Ring in England.

Fights to Come.

Oct. 30.—Dick Hart and Joe Unwin —£25 a side, London.

Nov. 21.---Jones and Brettle---£100 a side, London.

Nov. 18. Sims and Bandoff—£25 a side, London.

Nov. 29.—George Crockett and George Baker—£50 aside, London.

Dec. 19. Noon and Barry—£100 a side, London.

Feb. 20, 1855.—Paddock and Harry Broome—£200 a side, London.

March 13.—Noon and Massey—£100 a side, London.

[*From Bell's Life in London, Oct.* 1.]

New Matches.

BARRY AND NOON. — These youths met at Bill Hayes's, on Monday night, and, after a good deal of chaff, drew articles to fight for £100 a side, at 9st 2lb on Tuesday, Dec. 19 ; to weigh the day before fighting. £10 a side is now down, and they meet at Jemmy Shaw's, Queen's Head, Crown-court, Windmill-street, on Wednesday next, to draw articles.

MASSEY AND NOON.—While the ceremony of drawing articles between Barry and Noon was going on, high words ensued between Noon and Massey relative to the conduct of the former at Massey's benefit. Noon accused Massey of being the means of getting him shown up in our paper last week, and dared him to stake any money on his own account. This the gallant little Jemmy, who is somewhat hot-tempered, could not brook, and he instantly staked a fiver, which was covered by Noon and they have agreed to fight for £100 a side, in twelve weeks after the fight between Noon and Barry, at 9st 4lb.—They meet at Shaw's on Monday week to draw articles.

MADDEN AND DONNELY.—No sooner were the above preliminaries arranged than Donnelly fell foul of Massey on the same grounds as Noon, and this led to a match between Madden and Donnelly, for £100 aside, at 10st 2lb. They meet on Monday at Hayes's, to draw articles, and stake £5 a side.

Although there were a great many hard words used by both Noon and Donnelly on the occasion and we have reason to know that our name was not spared by either, for the part we took in calling them to account in our last, we trust that they will, now they are matched, endeavor to reinstate themselves in their former position. We can assure them Massey was not the person who caused us to take notice of them in our paper, and that we were led to make the remarks we did by communications by word as well as by letter, from gentlemen who were present, who expressed their regret that men of such high standing among the "talent" of the pugilistic fraternity should so far forget themselves. As far as we are concerned we are content to let bygones be bygones. Our back is broad enough to bear all the abuse that may be heaped upon it, and we feel satisfied that, so long as we do our duty faithfully to the public, no one will pay any attention to any accusations that may be brought against us, even when couched in the choicest Billingsgate. In saying what we did we did no more than our duty, and we can assure the pugnistic fraternity in general that any man big or little, who misconducts himself will to a certainty find that we shall fall foul of him, and that we shall say what we think, without fear or favor ; while, on the other hand, so long as men conduct themselves with propriety they will always find in us staunch supporters against unmerited abuse or censure. We have now said our say on this subject, and hope sincerely that in their future actions both the eccentric Jerry and the accomplished Ned will so demean themselves as always to stand enrolled on the white side of our tablets. We cannot close these remarks without observing that the quiet, unassuming behavior of Barry on Monday night gained him many friends.

HAYES AND BADMAN.—We hear from good authority that the renowned (?) Johnny Walker has resorted to the expedient of canvassing the British public, in order to obtain the wherewithal to go on with his match with Bill Hayes, and that he is assisted in his canvass by a once able delineator of the art of self-defence. We do not know what success has hitherto attended his efforts, but if he persuades any one at all acquainted with the history of the Prize Ring to back him, we shall be vastly surprised, and to those not versed in pugilistic affairs, we would humbly suggest the advisability of obtainng some material guarantee that all is fair and above-board, before they disburse any of their surplus capital.

MULROY AND LONGMORE.—In answer to J. Mulroy, Longmore says he cannot fight at less than 8st. 4 lbs., at which weight he will make a match, for £15 or £25 a side. Money ready at the Bull's Head, Upper Russell street, Walsall. Should this not suit, Longmore will fight Dudley, of Darlaston, catch weight ; or Smoker, of Dudley ; or Darby, of Walsall, for the same amount. First come first served. Money ready at the above house.

HAWKES AND M'NULTY.—Hawkes of Birmingham will fight M'Nulty at catch weight, for £200 a side, to come off within a week after Hawkes' recognizances expire. Mr. Price, Hawkes' backer, is prepared to make the match any night next week, to come off in London districts.

TYLER AND HARRINGTON.—Young Tyler will fight young Harrington at catch weight, and stake £30 to £20. He has left £1 in our hands to make the match, and will meet Harrington at Mr. Day's, Duke of Wellington, Tenter Ground, Spitalfields, on Tuesday evening next, to draw articles.

Fights to Come.

SAM POLLARD, of the Waterloo-road, will fight Young Allard of Camberwell, catch-weight, for £5 or £10 a side.—Money ready any night next week between eight and ten, at Mr Bunyan's, Hand-in-Hand, Princes-street, London-road, Southwark.

GEO. PHILLIPS. of Upper Holloway, is anxious for a turn up with Fred Small (the Flash Baker) for the sum of £5 or £10. Money ready at the Old Crown, Upper Holloway, on Wednesday next.

JESSE HATTON will fight any man in the world, at 9st 10lb, for £25 or £50 a side. A match can be made at Mr. Jackson's, King's Head, King-street-mews, Park-lane, Piccadilly.

NED DONNELLY will fight any man from 9st 8lb to 10st 2lb, for £100 or £200 a side. Money ready any time at Bill Hayes', Crown, Cranbourne-passage.—*Bell's life in London.*

An Old Pedestrian.

A man named Darby Mahony, who is stated to be 93 years old, started from Shandon street at 5 o'clock on Monday morning (18th ult.), and walked to Queenstown by the long road, accomplishing the distance in four hours.—The distance from Cork to Queenstown by this road is 14 miles, which would give an average rate of speed of three miles and a half each hour for four hours, which must be reckoned an extraordinary feat for a man nearly a century old. [*Cork Examiner.*

Green and Coombes.

The sculling match, for £10 a side, between these two young aspirants for aquatic fame took place last Wednesday, from the steam-boat pier at Putney to the Ship at Mortlake. Much interest was taken in the race, not only because both the young men had done well in the race for the Leander Coat and Badge at the late Thames Regatta in August last, but also from the fact of its being the first single encounter of any note of a son of the renowned Robert Coombes, the ex-champion of the river. Green, we believe, is an inhabitant of Putney. At about half-past four they appeared at their stations, and Coombes, having won the toss, took the Middlesex side. Both seemed in good condition, but Green is evidently the stronger built, especially about the loins. At starting Coombes soon got a slight lead, which before getting to the triangle off Searle's, he improved to something like half a boat's length. Here Green began to "dig away" with amazing vigour, so that off Finch's they were again scull to scull, and so determined were his exertions, that at Craven Cottage his boat's nose was a foot or two in advance. Coombes now made some very plucky endeavours to regain his lost distance, but his opponent had evidently more strength, and before they reached the Crab-tree he had quite cleared his length. At Hammersmith Bridge the race may be said to have been virtually at an end, Green being at least two lengths ahead, and rowing collectedly and within himself, and he arrived at Mortlake the winner by a considerable distance.

Business Notices.

The Times of Old.

In olden times it was a difficult matter to procure an article that would prove in the least wise beneficial in removing pimples, freckles, tan, &c. Those who were afflicted with such disfigurements, were compelled to suffer on, and those who were free from them took such precautions as they thought would be effectual in preventing such annoyances from entering into the system. In these days, however, owing to the abilities of Dr. GOURAUD, we have been placed in possession of an article which is at once a remedy of prevention as well as of cure. His celebrated ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP has proved to be the most efficacious article ever invented for the cure and prevention of chaps, freckles and every other disfigurement of the skin. This article can be had at 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

Likenesses in Hats.

In placing Daguerreotype Likenesses in hats, Messrs. RAFFERTY & LEASK, celebrated hatters, of 57 Chatham street, and corner of Chatham and Pearl, hit upon a capital idea, and one which has proved of immense benefit to themselves and to their customers. Daguerreotype Likenesses have always been so much in favor, that it is no wonder the idea of placing them in hats never before occurred to some of the fraternity. However, it was left to the above gentlemen to be the originators, and right well have they perfected it. The hats manufactured by these gentlemen are of the finest quality, and sold at reasonable rates ; and in addition, a likeness is given to each purchaser, gratis. A tremendous sale has been the consequence of the introduction of the Daguerreian Hat.

AMUSEMENTS.

Purdy's National Theatre.

A. H. Purdy.....Manager and Proprietor.

☞ Dress Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Pit, 12½ cents ; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents ; Private Boxes, $5 ; Single Persons to Private Box, $1 each ; Balcony Box, $8.

GRAND REOPENING!

During the recess, the Theatre has been thoroughly renovated, re-painted, ornamented, carpeted, &c., and the Manager has no hesitation in asserting, that his NEW COMPANY is the best and most powerful company he has ever announced, as the following list will show:

MR. J. R. SCOTT.

Mr H A Perry, the young American Tragedian, who will appear for six nights only.
Mr H F Daly, from the American Museum.
Mr H Howard, from the Broadway Theatre.
Mr G L Fox, the best Comedian on the Stage.
Mr C W Taylor, the popular author and actor.
Wm Thompson, late of California.
Mr Hampton, from the Pittsburgh Theatre.
Mr J Turner, late of the Eastern Theatres.
Mr J Herbert, Mr G Lingard, Mr H Stone, Mr Terry, Mr Chas Toulmin, Mr Lyon, Mr J P Cline, Mr W Harris.
Mrs H F Nichols, the universal favorite.
Miss A Hathaway, the celebrated Pantomimist and Versatile Actress.
Mrs W G Jones, the popular Actress and Vocalist.
Mrs N H Bannister, Mrs Wray, Miss Barber, Miss Hampton, Miss E. Parker, Miss Tree, Mme Jeubilee, Miss A Thayer, Miss Bartlett, Miss Lefolle.

WHITE'S NEW ETHIOPIAN

OPERA HOUSE, 49 Bowery, OPPOSITE the Bowery Theatre. This is universally pronounced the most magnificent place of MINSTREL ENTERTAINMENT, &c., in America.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.

Patropized by the elite and fashion of this great metropolis. Doors open at 7—Performance commences at 8 o'clock. An entire CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.

CHARLES WHITE,
ag26-3m *Proprietor.*

Buckley's Minstrels,

Chinese Hall, 539 Broadway.

Buckley.....Properiotor
R. Bishop Buckley.....Musical Director
Admission.....25 cts
Doors open at 7—commence at 8 o'clock.
Burlesque Operas.

Anatomical Museum.

No. 300 Broadway.

A variety of curiosities, and wax representations of the different parts of the human form. Open day and Evening.
Admittance 25 cents.

OLD HOUSE AT HOME.

8th Avenue and 42d Street.

THE PROPRIETOR begs TO INFORM his friends and the public that he has fitted up a large room with all kinds of amusements for their accommodation ; consisting of two Shuttle Boards, Bagatelle Tables, Skittles, and the old English Game of Knock-em-downs, &c., &c. Old and new Ales and Porter of the first quality always on draught ; fine Brandies, Wines, and Cigars. The Odds-and-Ends Harmonic Society meet here once a week. oc.21

An Old Pedestrian.

A man named Darby Mahony, who is stated to be 93 years old, started from Shandon street at 5 o'clock on Monday morning (18th ult.), and walked to Queenstown by the long road, accomplishing the distance in four hours.—The distance from Cork to Queenstown by this road is 14 miles, which would give an average rate of speed of three miles and a half each hour for four hours, which must be reckoned an extraordinary feat for a man nearly a century old. [*Cork Examiner.*

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BALL COMMITTEES,

ATTENTION!!

T. FRERE, 83 Nassau street, near Fulton, New York, would inform BALL COMMITTEES that he is now ready to exhibit to them his magnificent assortment of Fancy Papers and Cards, for Ball Circulars, Tickets, and Orders of Dancing, just imported from England, France, and Germany, as well as to his large and superb stock of the choicest American Patterns.

He holds himself at all times in readiness to execute, in the very best manner, at moderate prices, all COMMISSIONS FROM BALL COMMITTEES. Being a practical Engraver, on Copper, Steel, and Wood, any designs that may be required can be furnished in the finest style of the Arts.

All forms of wording for Invitations furnished gratuitously, thereby obviating all trouble to Committees in that particular. Appropriate Engravings for Military and Fire Companies, used without charge.

BALL COMMITTEES are cordially invited to call and inspect the stock, before making selections elsewhere. T. FRERE,
oc14 83 Nassau street.

SPORTING.

A GRAND NIGHT'S SPORT WILL BE given at JAMES MCLAUGHLIN'S Sportsman's Retreat, 155 First Avenue, on Friday Evening, October 20, 1854. There are Four Handsome Collars to be Run for ; also a Gold Fob Chain. The best Dog on the Bear, to have a Collar ; the best Dog on the Wolf, a Collar ; the best Dog on the Badger, 28 lbs. weight, to receive the Chain ; and the best Coon Dog, a Collar. There will be Six Rats for each Small Dog, and the Dog making the best time will receive the Collar.

Doors open at 7½ ; Sport to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. oc14-2t

NORTHERN LIGHT HOTEL

—AND—

EATING SALOON,

305 WEST STREET,
(Four doors above Spring.) NEW YORK.

Lodging by the Night or Week.
Open from 6 to 1 A. M.
MILLER & WALNUT,
Oct. 7, 1854. Proprietors.

"CLIPPER AGENCY,"

Subscription $2.00 per annum.

Sportsman's Hall,

ABBE & YATES, PROPRIETORS,
22 Beekman Street.

NEWS AGENTS, also PACKERS AND FORWARDERS for the Country Trade of all the Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Magazines, Books and Cheap Publications, by the Early Express Companies, Railroads, Steamboats and Mails. To those who are in the trade, and are supplied by other Houses, and do not receive their packages regularly and complete, and those in distant parts of the Union from New York who contemplate establishing agencies, we would invite their attention to our trade list, which embraces some 200 kinds of Newspapers, Magazines, &c., which we will pack and forward to dealers at the earliest hour of publication, and at the lowest wholesale prices.

Our list can be obtained gratuitously upon application to ABBE & YATES, News Agents, 22 Beekman street, New York.

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Universal News Agency.

MAILING DEPARTMENT.

We have now in successful operation, in connection with our Wholesale Agency and Packing Establishment, (now the largest in the Union) a mailing department for all the American and Foreign Newspapers, Magazines, Periodicals, Standard Books of every description, and Cheap Publications of all kinds ; in fact, everything that is published in the Book, Magazine, or Newspaper line, which we will forward by mail, post-paid, to any part of the United States or Canadas, upon receipt of an order, with amount of price of the publication ordered.

The Art of Self-Defence,
—OR—
BOXING MADE EASY,
For only 12½ Cents.

The Life and Battles
—OF—
YANKEE SULLIVAN,
Price 25 Cents.

All the SPORTING BOOKS now in print, that ever were issued, will be furnished when ordered by mail or otherwise. Address
ABBE & YATES,
UNIVERSE BUILDING,
oc.14 22 Beekman-st., New York.

JOHN W. REA,

(Late Basso of the Original Christy's' Minstrels,)

ALE AND CHOP HOUSE,

No. 13 Mercer street,
oc. 7 NEW YORK.

SITUATION WANTED.

A YOUNG MAN would like to obtain a situation in some business requiring his attention at night. Address WILLIAM,
142 and 144 Division street.

GEORGE BACKER,

(LATE WITH DEXTER & BROTHER,)

—Dealer in—

Newspapers of all descriptions, Novels and cheap publications.

17 Ann street, NEW YORK.

BOWERY LITERARY EMPORIUM, No. 177 Bowery, between Broome and Delancy, still continues to keep the Daily, Weekly, and Sunday Papers ; as well as the Magazines, Leslie's Fashion Book, Chambers' and N. Y. Journals, R. R. Guide, Bank Note List, all the new Ballads, &c., &c. ; all the Cheap Publications as soon as issued, and a general assortment of Blank Books and Stationery.

PLAYS of the Standard, Minor, and American Dramas ; also, Books of the Operatic Library.

N. B. Agency for the Philadelphia Ledger, and subscribers served within a reasonable distance.

☞ Papers enveloped in neat wrappers, ready for mailing, without extra charge.

PUGILISTIC PRINTS FOR SALE.

THE undersigned has between 70 and 80 Plates of celebrated Pugilists—part framed, and part not—which he will sell CHEAP, FOR CASH. JOHN MCMAHON,
s23 No. 379 TENTH STREET.

GREAT NEWS

FOR THE GREAT NATION!!

WE FURNISH ALL THE DAILY AND Weekly Papers, Monthly Magazines, Cheap Publications, Books, Fashion Plates, &c. &c., at Wholesale and Retail, in advance of other dealers. Single Papers or Magazines in Wrappers for mailing. Books mailed free of charge, on receipt of price. City and country dealers supplied with everything ordered. Odd numbers of Papers and Magazines on hand. If you want anything in our line, you can get it at our GREAT NEWS DEPOT, 103 Nassau st., near Ann street, New York.
s16 ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY.

COOPER HOUSE SALOON,

NO 334 BROADWAY,
near Anthony Street, New-York.
BY J. A. WALNUT,
Formerly of "Live and Let Live."

SUPREME COURT.

IN THE MATTER OF THE TAKING of lands for a new Reservoir, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh Avenues, in the City of New York :

To all owners, mortgagees, lessees, occupants and other persons, in any manner, by judgment, decree, or otherwise, entitled unto, or interested in the lands or premises above mentioned, or any part thereof :

Notice is hereby given that you are required to appear before the Commissioners of Appraisal, in the above entitled proceeding, at their office, No. 293 Broadway, third story, front room, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on any day [Sundays excepted] on or prior to the 21st day of October next, and to produce the evidences of your title or interest therein. In default whereof, and in case the persons entitled or interested as aforesaid shall not be ascertained by or be known to the said Commissionert, or be fully known, the same will be reported to the Supreme Court as belonging to unknown owners.

It being the desire to consummate this great improvement, and to present the report at the earliest day consistent with a proper examination, and due regard to the rights and interests affected, it is earnestly requested that all parties note and comply with the preceding notice, as no other or further notice will be issued.

Dated New York, September 1, 1854.
EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE,
DANIEL DODGE,
Commissioners.

ROBERT J. DILLON, *Counsel to the Corporation.*

N. B. All papers published in the city of New York are requested to publish the preceding notice until the 21st day of October next, once in each week, and to send their bills, with affidavits of publication, to the office of the Counsel to the Corporation, to be paid on the final taxation of the proceedings. Sept. 9.

DANCING AND WALTZING.

MR. M. KILFOIL respectfully announces to his patrons and friends that he has reopened his Dancing and Waltzing Academy, at NATIONAL HALL, Forty-fourth street, between the Eighth and Ninth Avenues, being the best and most elegant Hall in the upper part of the city, with waxed floor, and having the best accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen. The days and evenings for tuition will be Wednesdays and Saturdays.

He also opened an Academy on Monday evening, September 25th, at UNION HALL, corner of Third Avenue and Twenty-second street. It has been fitted up expressly for Dancing. The accommodations are excellent, the location most eligible, and stages and railroad cars are passing every second. Days and evenings of tuition, Mondays and Thursdays.

He will open an Academy at the SEVENTH WARD HOTEL, on Tuesday, the 3d of October. The Hall is well fitted up, and the Ball Room has been entirely rebuilt. Stages pass within one block of the Hotel to all parts of the city, and the neighborhood is one of the most respectable in the city. Days of tuition, Tuesdays and Fridays.

A QUADRILLE PRACTICE, for the benefit of all the pupils, after 9 o'clock on the evenings of tuition.

M. K. respectfully assures Parents and Guardians, and all who may honor him with their patronage, that they will be taught the Art of Dancing in its most correct style, embracing all that is required of a Lady or Gentleman in fashionable society.

Private Lessons given at any time unoccupied by the Classes. Any one Waltz taught perfectly in five private lessons, and all dizziness done away with, or the money returned.

Terms moderate, commencing on the 1st of October. s.30.

ATTENTION, COMPANY!

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TARGETS AND GUIDE FLAGS ON hand and furnished to Order at short notice, by HOJER & GRAHAM, Sign Painters, No. 135 Broadway, and 274 Third Avenue. Committees are respectfully invited to call and examine our samples.

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THIRD MONSTER GIFT ENTERprise, in connection with the Exhibitions of his magnificent and immense Mirror of North and South America, the exhibitions of which commence on Monday evening, May 1st.

100,000 Tickets only, at $1 each will be sold. Each purchaser of a Ticket for the Admission of Four Persons to the Exhibition, presented with a numbered Certificate, entitling the holder to One Share in the following 100,000 Gifts :

A FARM, located in Harrison Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, and within 15 miles of Philadelphia. It embraces over 100 acres of land, in a high state of cultivation, with Dwelling, Barns, and other necessary out-houses, in good repair. There is a large orchard of choice fruits. A fine water-power and good stone quarry are on the premises, the latter of which is the only one in the neighborhood, and on it the country in the immediate vicinity depend for public purposes. Title indisputable. Valued at $16,000

(Any information in regard to the Farm can be obtained of Belan Redfield, tenant on the premises.)

A Perpetual Loan, without security or interest,			5,000
"	"	"	2,000
"	"	"	1,000
2	"	" $500 *each*	1,000
10	"	" 100 "	1,000
The celebrated Trotting Mare " Lilly Dale," who can trot, in harness, a mile in 2:40—valued at			1,500
5 *Rosewood Pianos, valued at* $500 *each,*			2,500
5 "	"	" 300 "	1,500

(A portion of the Pianos are T. Gilbert & Co's celebrated Æolians, Specimens to be seen at the store of Horace Waters, 333 Broadway, others of Hallet, Davis & Co's splendid instruments, to be seen at J. E. Gould's Piano and Music Store, 163 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.)

The splendid series of Paintings known as the "Mirror of New England and Canadian Scenery," and now realizing a handsome income by its Exhibitions in the East—valued at 22,000

3 *light and beautiful Carriages,*			
$225 *each,*	"	"	675
10 *Gold Watches,*	$100 *each,*		1,000
40 "	" 50 "		2,000
100 " *Pens and Cases,*	5 "		500
5000 " *Pencils,*	3 "		15,000
94,819 *pieces of choice, popular and fashionable Music, 25 cts. each,*			23,705
100,000 Gifts,	Valued at		$96,380

If order to ensure to all concerned a perfectly fair and satisfactory disposition of the above named Gifts, Mr. Perham proposes that the Shareholders shall meet together on Thursday evening, June 22d, 1854, (or sooner, if all the tickets are sold—due notice of which will be given,) at some suitable place hereafter to be designated, and appoint a Committee of Five Persons, who may dispose of the property in such manner as the Shareholders, in general meeting, shall direct ; the Committee giving good and sufficient bonds, if required by the Shareholders, for

HOW TO BUY A HORSE.

BY AN AMATEUR.

[CONTINUED.]

Having satisfied yourself of the state of these parts, you may lay your hand on the withers, and assure yourself that no fistulous sores exist there, as it is by no means an uncommon place to find them in. These, where they do exist, although admitting of remedy, are nevertheless generally tedious of cure, especially when they lead to diseased bone, and moreover, when healed, frequently leave an ugly scar, with a hollow in the top of the wither which is anything but ornamental. This disease is similar in its nature to Poll Evil, of which I have already spoken.

The shoulders may next be examined for unsightly scars left by tight or hard collars, or occasioned by any other cause, as abscess, &c. In purchasing a horse at the hammer for driving, take care not to infer from mere collar-marks that he is quiet in harness. If you put the question to the auctioneer, it is ten to one (unless he be authorized to warrant him for such a purpose) that he will reply, "I have no instructions about his going in harness, but he has marks of the collar." Now in those cases where a horse having marks of collar-work will nevertheless not draw an ounce, the autioneer himself may be, and probably is, deceived, for these marks are purposely produced, either by first putting a tight collar on the horse and then working it about, and rubbing his shoulders with it until it produces the requisite scars; or a slight blister is applied in one or two places where the collar generally bears, so as to give the horse the appearance of having worked in harness. Excepting in the case of very low-priced horses, whose owners cannot be supposed to be in the habit of purchasing a new collar for every horse they possess, many marks about the shoulders, so far from giving rise to the supposition that he is accustomed to harness, should lead to the very opposite opinion, for a good horse is always worth a well-fitting collar, the expense of which is trifling.

After the examination of the shoulders comes that of the fore-legs, a most important affair, and one which should never be hurried over. Their proper position has already been mentioned, but we have still to consider their defects and the diseases to which they are subject. The principal of these are splents, blows, strains, wind-galls, ring-bone, ossification of the back sinews, speedy-cut, and blemishes from various causes. Any one of these defects, excepting perhaps, wind-galls and some blemishes, may produce lameness; therefore where this is occasioned by any cause, it will be needless to look for its origin, unless you think proper to speculate in an unsound horse with a view to his ultimate cure. I have purposely abstained from mentioning lameness of the shoulder, because this really is, in nine cases out of ten, a point upon which good authorities differ so much that I would always advise an opinion to be had from some expert and well-practised veterinary surgeon, where this complaint is suspected. I have seen Members of the Veterinary College declare a horse to be lame in the shoulder when he has really been so from disease or injury of the foot; and as for common farriers, they are proverbial for clapping a blister on to the shoulder and a seton in the chest, for every lameness of the fore-legs whose exact seat they cannot readily determine.—Where a complaint is occasionally so puzzling to those who have made the disease of the horse their study, it would, therefore, be difficult to point out any method of determining with undeviating accuracy the seat of every lameness of the fore parts; and this is the less required, since lameness anywhere is a very sufficient reason for rejecting a horse altogether. The best oriterion of this injury is the pain a horse with shoulder lameness evinces on elevating the leg, or carrying it backwards, by which the humeral muscles are brought into action. It not unfrequently happens, however, that a good judge may detect a cause of lameness which may be easily removed, and may accordingly, through this knowledge, occasionally pick up a very good bargain.

The splent is an enlargement of some part of the shank bone. Young horses are particularly liable to them, and it is generally remarked, that, as they become older, the splents gradually diminish and very frequently disappear altogether. It is not often that you find a tolerably large splent, if it do not encroach upon the knee-joint or the back sinew, productive of lameness, unless a horse strike it with the foot of the other leg; but, on the other hand, you will sometimes be able to detect a splent not larger perhaps than a pea, which is acutely sensitive, and gives rise to such lameness as, without experience in this disease, might appear to you quite disproportioned to its cause. If a good horse, having a splent of this description, is to be sold cheap, you need not hesitate to buy him, as a very trifling operation, which will not blemish him, and which consists in simply dividing the *peri-osteum*, or membrane covering the bone, will generally relieve him.—The tension of this membrane by the increased size of the bone occasions the pain which the horse experiences; and once this is removed, he will in many, indeed in most cases, go perfectly sound. This then is one cause of lameness which is easily remediable, and may be detected by pressure upon the affected part, which will make the horse immediately lift his leg, and show other symptoms of pain, which can leave little doubt on the mind as to the nature of his complaint. A splent running into the knee-joint generally occurs on the inside of the leg, and is sometimes overlooked, unless both knees be carefully examined by standing in front of the horse.

It is not my intention, in this portion of my treatise at least, to dilate upon the proper means to be adopted for the cure of the ordinary diseases of a horse which really do not demand the attendance of a veterinary surgeon; but as I have mentioned the practice of dividing the periosteum, I may remark, that, although it will give relief, a horse is not on that account to be immediately put to work, otherwise the inflammation of the bone, which originally gave rise to the formation of a splent, will of course increase, and with it the splent itself. Cold lotions should be constantly employed, and when the inflammatory action is reduced, if the splent be still perceptible, a slight blister may remove it altogether.

A blow may give rise to a splent or to enlargement of any other part, the inflammation necessarily consequent on the injury producing a deposit of lymph in the part, which, becoming organized, eaves a permanent thickening in and around it. When of some standing, blisters will now and then remove this state of the injured part; and if it do not occasion an unsightly blemish, nor interfere with a horse's action, you must exercise your own judgment respecting the value of a horse of this description, and which must be estimated by his performances; for many a first-rate hunter, with the marks of several blows received in going across country, may be worth hundreds of guineas, whereas a common hack, not up to much weight, may, with similar appearances, not be worth as many shillings.

A strain generally happens in the back sinew. It is easily detected by the enlargement that follows it, which occasionally remains so great as to require the application of the actual cautery to remove it. On the first occurrence of a strain of the back sinew, lameness is sure to follow; and as bleeding, physicking, and poultices will frequently effect a radical cure if you have an opportunity of getting a good bargain of a horse in this state, you need not hesitate to buy him, unless the injury be very severe indeed, for it sometimes happens that the ligament is ruptured when a horse is said to have broken down (a case frequently occurring to young race horses while at their speed;) and, under these circumstances, I would not advise you to have anything to do with him, unless you wish to become master of a stallion or mare in such a state for the purpose of breeding.

Wind-galls produce that puffy appearance so generally observed about the legs of a horse that has been hard worked. Their nature is an increased secretion of the fluid that lubricates the tendons of the muscles. It is of the same description as the synonia or joint-oil, as it is generally termed. With this, however, we have nothing to do, and I shall, therefore, content myself with stating, that, although a sure symptom of hard work, and in many instances of what is called a gummy leg—that is, one that is rather fleshy than sinewy—it is a blemish which never of itself interferes with a horse's action. At the same time, a horse with very bad wind-galls, on account of the cause from which they spring, will very frequently be found groggy either in the joints or feet, of which complaint I shall speak hereafter. It occasionally, though rarely, happens that a fluid tumor, similar in every respect to a wind-gall, occurs upon and below the knee. Here are situated some *bursæ*, or membraneous pouches, which secrete the liquid contained in a wind-gall. I never knew but one horse with this extraordinary blemish, and he had a double tumor over the knee, each as large as an orange. He belonged to a friend of mine, who refused nearly two hundred guineas for him in spite of his being so remarkably blemished. I have known horses fired for very large wind-galls, and completely cured; and really, where the operation is neatly performed I prefer the blemish of the cure to that of the evil.

Ringbone is an osseous tumor about the coronet or upper part of the hoof, generally commencing in the side or quarter of the foot. It is very easily perceptible to the touch, and generally to the eye; and as it is a cause of lameness which is not easily removed, even by the application of the actual cautery, which of course must leave a serious blemish, it is a disease which renders a horse of very little value.

Ossification of the back sinew is likewise very easily distinguished. In pressing upon a sound back sinew with the thumb and two first fingers from above downwards, it should feel like a very tense cord, giving way slightly under the pressure applied to it, but springing back to its natural situation the moment that pressure is removed. When the sinew is ossified, of course this elasticity disappears, and I need hardly describe to any one gifted with the least sense of touch, the different sensation produced by handling a sinewy or a bony substance. An ossification of the back sinew may go on for some time without producing lameness, but, as it is almost sure to do so eventually, no horse having this disease, even in an incipient state, can be considered sound, although his action may be perfectly free and good.

A speedy-cut is caused by a horse either in his trot or gallop striking one leg with the foot of the other. Where a horse hits his leg about the pastern-joint, he is simply said to cut before, and the injury so received is considered a speedy cut, as it more frequently depends on bad shoeing than on any other cause. But a horse, while going at a moderate rate, may move perfectly well and not touch either leg in any part; whereas, on increasing his pace, he may be found to cut one leg either just under the knee, or a little lower down. Horses with this habit are extremely dangerous to ride, for the injured part becomes so excessively tender, that on striking it they sometimes drop to the ground as though they were shot. A speedy-cut invariably leaves a mark, and frequently a swelling, which is extremely sensitive, by which it may be recognized. A horse with this fault may, however, be kept either in a stable altogether, or only walked out to exercise until the sore of the speedy-cut be healed, and the mark it leaves, if not of old standing, obliterated. The only way then to determine if he cut about the legs, is to force him to his speed, and if he do not absolutely cut, but you still suspect him of brushing one foot against the opposite leg, you may mark the inside of the hoof with chalk or lime, and, after riding him smartly, examine if the opposite leg have a recent white mark on any part of it. If so, it must be evidently caused by the chalk or lime you have used. I have known young horses with speedy-cuts whose action has subsequently so improved as to render them perfectly safe, and have one at this moment with a permanently enlarged knee from speedy-cut, that for the last two years has never touched a hair of either leg. Some people assert that very low condition will cause a horse to get into the habit of speedy-cutting, and that, on gaining flesh and strength, his action will alter and become free from fault. I am not prepared to deny this assertion, but should never purchase a horse with a speedy-cut myself in the expectation of getting rid of it by improving his condition. If a horse of this description be in other respects desirable, the effect of speedy-cutting may frequently be very greatly obviated by attention to shoeing, and by riding him in a boot. The inside of the foot should be rasped away as much as may be with propriety, and the shoe should never quite reach to the edge of the sole, by which precaution the iron can never inflict a wound. A speedy-cut may occasion lameness where a horse is frequently in the habit of striking it.

The changes of shape which a horse's foot undergoes are very frequently so gradual that Nature effects at the same time a corresponding change in the internal parts by which they adapt themselves to the horny substance which impedes their full developement; and thus it not uncommonly happens that a horse will go perfectly sound and well upon a foot which, in appearance, is not at all in proportion to his leg. The feet of such horses are narrow and elongated; and provided they do not assume this form in a very great degree, and be not contracted at the heel, they may be perfectly safe and good: but this will rarely, if ever, be the case where the heel is deep, horny and diminished in width. Again, a horse's foot may be very upright, like a mule's; but this may still not be an objection as simply regards the foot, but will decidedly be so if accompanying a very upright pastern. Of the flat foot I have already spoken, but in this case also there is a medium to be observed; for some horses with naturally flattish feet, will, if they be sound and hard, go with perfect freedom, and a slight disposition to this shape may be, in some measure, remedied by adopting the practice of shoeing with leather soles. Indeed it is a very good plan to shoe all such horses with a thick piece of leather interposed between the hoof and the iron, and cut out to the shape of the latter, so as not to cover the sole, but to diminish the jar upon the foot and leg during work. I have been in the habit of practising this method constantly during frosty weather, when the ground has been very hard, and have found it very beneficial. Indeed I am of opinion that it is a plan deserving of adoption with all horses and at all times. If the sole of the foot be tender, it should of course be protected by leather or some other substance; but where this is not the case, it will be sufficient to allow the leather only to cover the shoe, particularly if any disease of the frog require any remedial applications.

A good judge of the shape of a horse's foot will often discover that it may be materially altered by care and attention to shoeing. The generality of blacksmiths will invariably drive eight nails into each shoe, and thus two of them, which may very readily and advantageously be dispensed with, must be driven so near the heel as to diminish its power of expansion, and give rise to contraction of that part. Again, a person not much in the habit of examining a horse's feet, may consider some of them extremely ill-shaped from their excessive length; whereas a more acute observer will possibly remark that a great portion of the length results from a redundance of horn having been left at the toe—a fault of the smith, which throws down many a horse—and, on ordering this part to be shortened, it is no uncommon thing to see a farrier knock off at one blow three quarters of an inch of horn, which should never have been suffered to acquire that length. Thus then, by the study of these and other points of the horse, does a scientific man acquire experience which may, to him, be worth a great deal—for there is nothing where knowledge will go farther than in the purchase of a horse—since a really good one will always meet with a ready sale should you wish to part with him, whereas a brute may hang on your hands for ever, and be a daily source of discomfort to you into the bargain. I would recommend every man who wants to acquire a good idea of the proper information of a horse's foot, to spend for some time at the forge of a shoeing-smith in full business, and then, for a few gallons of beer distributed among the men, he may pick up certain wrinkles that may afterwards repay him a thousand fold for his expenditure. The different modes of shoeing horses will also enable him, on perceiving any peculiarity in the formation of a horse's shoe, to discover the reason why he has been shod in a manner differing from that usually adopted; and this is a point of considerable importance, for some defects in the action of a horse as cutting either before or behind, and forging, or striking the heel of the fore with the toe of the hind foot, may be either remedied, or at any rate diminished, by careful attention to shoeing.—Thus a horse that cuts will be found to have the hoof left slightly projecting over the shoe on the inside, and perhaps made thicker on one side than on the other; and if he have this fault in a great degree, there may be but one or two nails driven into the foot on the inner portion of the shoe, and an extra one on the outer to hold it. When this is perceived, be sure that something wrong about the foot or action of the horse either actually exists or has existed. The paucity or total want of nails in that part of the shoe where they are usually placed, may also arise from the horse having been pricked in that part, or from his having bruised his foot from having been ridden without a shoe, or from quittor, or, in short, from any thing causing tenderness of the part, and therefore should immediately arouse the suspicions of a purchaser. Bar shoes also denote the presence of tenderness in some part, probably from bad corns or sand cracks; and indeed every deviation from the common mode of shoeing must have been occasioned by either peculiar formation of the foot, as where a flat-footed horse is shod with very broad shoes to protect the sole—by faulty action, as in the case of speedy and other cuts—or by accidents, such as pricks, bruises, the application of a too hot shoe, and the like.

Leaving the examination of the body for the present, it may be as well to proceed to that of the hind legs and feet. With regard to the latter, all the observations which have been made respecting the fore feet will equally apply to the hind, though it may be remarked *en passant* that they are less frequently diseased than the fore feet, owing possibly to the action of the fore being generally higher than that of the hind legs.

The defects which I have already noticed in my enumeration of those of the fore legs under the heads of splents, wind-galls, strains of the back sinews, enlargements from blows, &c., will also be found to exist in the legs of the hind parts; but here splents are much more seldom met with than before. A horse, as I have already said, may cut behind about the fetlock joint, but no such thing as a speedy cut is here to be met with. To make up, however, for this, there are found two or three diseases about the hock-joint which I shall now proceed to notice. These are, blood-spavins, bone-spavins, curbs, thorough-pins, chapped-hocks, and cracked or greasy heels.

The blood-spavin (or as it is sometimes called bog-spavin) is a puffy elastic tumor on the inside of the hock; it is, in fact, neither more nor less than a wind-gall, of the part, but situated under the large vein which runs up the inside of the leg, and which, being compressed by this enlargement, no longer allows the blood to pass freely through it. This impediment to the circulation not only increases the size of the tumor, but occasions a general torpor and swelling in a slight degree of the limb in some cases, which offers an obstacle to its free action, and gives rise to very serious and incurable lameness. Should the enlargement be in its infancy, I would still recommend you not to have anything to do with any horse afflicted with this disease, unless he be destined for slow work; for much exertions will infallibly cause the tumor to increase, and with it of course the lameness attendant on it.

A bone-spavin is an increased growth of bone at the lower and most prominent part of the inside of the hock-joint. The well-formed hock tapers down so as to unite almost imperceptibly with the soft paris; but where a spavin exists, after passing your hand over the inside of the hock downwards, you will find a slight prominence at the most depending point, or rather your fingers will pass somewhat abruptly down a sort of ledge formed by the enlarged bone. When you think you feel this, examine both hocks from behind, and look narrowly if they be of an equal size. It may happen that there may be a spavin in each; but this is not so frequently the case that you will be likely to meet with them both until you are competant to detect them; if so, you will be unlucky. When you are pretty sure you have detected a spavin, let the horse be first walked gently, and afterwards trotted with a loose rein, and if he go stiffly on the suspected leg, you may be tolerably certain that your conjecture is right.

I would not advise any one to buy a spavined horse for quick work, unless he were in every other respect very good, and his price low. In this case, as the firing iron will often effect a cure, he may be bought on speculation and the operation tried. A horse with bone-spavin should always be examined before he is exercised, for the stiffness even a small spavin will occasion goes off after he has been at work some time, and then might be considered sound. This apparent freedom from lameness, is, however, deceitful; for exertion only increases the inflamation of the part, and the tendency to deposit bony matter; and, when the horse has been allowed to rest for some time, he comes out lamer than ever.

A curb is situated some inches below the hock, and is an enlargement of the ligamentous bands of the part. On viewing the leg sideways, you will perceive a gradual bowing out in this situation, and, if it be large or inflamed, lameness will be the result. Pass your hand over it, and if it feel hot and tender, you may set it down as the cause of the lameness of the leg, if there be any.—Now, if you have an opportunity of buying a good horse at a moderate sum on account of his being lame from a curb, you may do so without fear, for it is a complaint which will often yield to cold lotions, followed by stimulating liniments and blisters; and, should these fail, a hot iron, run lightly over the part, will nine times out of ten, effect a lasting cure and leave but little blemish: moreover the marks of cautery for this complaint seldom diminish the real value of a horse much, and you will thus be well mounted at little expense.

A thorough-pin is a soft-rounded swelling of greater or less dimensions, occurring just under the strong tendon which unites with the cap of the hock. It generally protrudes on both sides, and will swell out first on this side, then on that, with the motion of the horse. Occasionally where the coverings of the tumor yield more readily in one direction than another, it will protrude in that part. Its nature is similar to a wind-gall, and it is usually productive of some stiffness in the leg until exercise has produced absorption of the fluid it contains. Many people think a thorough-pin of but little consequence; but for my own part, I do not like them by any means, although I have known many horses of great value that have had them—one in particular, belonging to a friend of mine, for which a horse-dealer offered nearly two hundred guineas. A thorough-pin of tolerable size, in my opinion, materially detracts from the value of the best horse in other respects that can be met with. There is no cure for it that can be depended on, and hard work will generally cause it to become larger.

As for capped-hocks, they are scarcely to be called a complaint, and are of no consequence whatever, except they be very large and unsightly, or are produced by kicking. They consist of a swelling on the very point of the hock; and as this is a part which is very liable to come in contact with the bar of a gig or carriage when a horse sets to kicking, their presence should excite the suspicion of a purchaser who is looking for a harness horse. The dealer of course has his story—"His man struck him with a pitchfork (not an unfrequent practice with an ill-tempered groom,) or a horse kicked him, or a bar fell on him," &c. As I have already more than once remarked, pay no heed whatever to the account of an interested person, who will not stick at trifles to palm a vicious horse on you, but have him put in harness, and if he should kick, there can be no mistake about the cause of his capped hocks; but if, on the other hand, he should happen to be in an amiable temper, look for the other signs of a vicious brute (respecting which I shall have something to say by and bye,) and take notice if there be any reluctance shown to harness him, or any particular precaution used in putting him to.

Greasy and cracked heels may be immediately detected by the swelling which accompanies them, by the roughness of the hair covering the affected part, and by the exudation which oozes from it. I have purposely omitted to say any thing respecting cracked heels while speaking of the fore-legs, because this complaint occurs in almost every case behind. The reason of this is, that the hind feet being the farthest removed from the heart, the circulation of the blood is carried on there more sluggishly than elsewhere, and congestion is consequently more liable to ensue. A cracked heel presents always one and sometimes more fissures just in the bend of the foot behind the pastern or fetlock, from which escapes a stinking and tenacious discharge. Occasionally the whole leg swells, and a considerable portion of it is involved in the disease, presenting an almost ulcerated surface, the ichor from which it is extremely offensive. Very high living with little work will often engender this state; but it not unfrequently proceeds from a directly opposite cause, or is the result of constitutional habit of body. Thus, an ill-bred, gummy, sluggish brute is generally the subject of grease, and the complaint in such an animal is eradicated with much difficulty; therefore never buy a horse of this description; but a well bred horse with cracked heels is not to be rejected on that account if he can be had for a certain sum, as a cracked heel may be cured by attention and care. Poultices while there is no inflammation, moderate diet, and cleanliness are requisite; and afterwards some astringent lotion, with good hand rubbing night and morning, and a neatly-applied bandage, will set all right. Cracks in the heels are commonly produced by neglect. A horse in cold weather comes home hot and fatigued, and his groom immediately, to save himself trouble, sluices his legs over with cold water, nor takes the trouble to dry them. He is then led into a warm stable; excessive reaction comes on; the part swells, and is painful; and eventually the distended vessels relieve themselves by discharging the fluid of which I have spoken. The reverse of this, or want of action in the part, will produce a similar result. Ulcers make their appearance about the heels, which are extremely difficult in some instances to heal, on account of the constant motion of these parts; but for all this I would not reject a good horse because he happened to have cracked heels, for a cure will eventually be effected. I should not omit to mention that this disease occasions lameness, and that, in some instances, to a very considerable degree. It is a singular fact, that, if a horse have one white heel, that one will be affected sooner than any other, thus showing that (as in almost every animal) white is a tender color.

There is also another complaint generally affecting the hind-legs which must not be passed over in silence.—This is called "string halt," and consists of an increased action of one or both legs, which in trotting are suddenly, and as it were convulsively, drawn up towards the belly. The origin of this complaint is no doubt situated in the nerves supplying some of the muscles of the leg. Either there is a deficiency of nervous power in the muscles that extend the leg, or an irritation of the nerves supplying those whose action is to bend it. The principal seat of the injury has been said to exist in the spinal marrow, and there is no reason why such should not be the case in some instances; but the result might be the same were any portion of the nerves of the hind legs, springing from this source, in a diseased state.

As, however, I do not pretend in these remarks to enter upon the causes and cures of those diseases to which the horse is liable, I shall content myself with pointing out the effects of disease without inquiring into its origin. Stringhalt may then be said to be a convulsive action of one or more legs, and is hardly to be overlooked by a tyro in horse-dealing where only one leg is affected; the action of this leg will be so totally different from that of the other, that it must immediately strike the most casual observer.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Election Notice.

STATE OF NEW YORK,
SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Albany, August 10, 1854.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY of New York.—SIR: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November, next, the following officers are to be elected to wit.

A Governor, in the place of Horatio Seymour.

A Lieutenant Governor, in the place of Sanford E. Church.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of Henry Fitshugh; and

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Henry Storms:

All of whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December.

A Representative in the Thirty-fourth Congress of the United States for the Third Congressional District, composed of the 1st, 2nd, 3d, 5th, and 8th wards, in the city of New York; for the Fourth District, composed of the 4th, 6th, 10th, and the 14th wards of the city of New York; for the Fifth District, composed of the 7th and 13th wards in New York, and the city of Williamsburgh, in Kings County; for the Sixth District, composed of the 11th, 15th, and 17th wards in New York; for the Seventh District, composed of the 9th, 16th, and 20th wards in New York; and for the Eighth District, composed of the 12th, 18th and 19th wards in New York.

COUNTY OFFICERS also to be elected for said County:

Seven Members of Assembly;

A Surrogate, in the place of Alexander W. Bradford;

A Recorder, in the place of Francis R. Tillou;

A City Judge, in the place of Welcome R. Beebe;

A Mayor, in place of Jacob A. Westervelt;

A Register, in the place of Garrett Dyckman;

A Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, in the place of George G. Glazier, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Henry Arcularius;

A Police Justice for the Second District, in the place of Daniel W. Clarke, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of John McGrath;

Two Governors of the Alms House, in the place of Gustavus A. Conover and William Pinkney, appointed to fill vacancies.

A District Attorney, in the place of Lorenzo B. Shepard, who was appointed to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Nathaniel B. Blunt;

A Civil Justice and a Police Justice for the Seventh Judicial District, composed of the 12th, 19th, and 22d wards;

A Police Justice for the Eighth Judicial District, composed of the 16th and 20th wards.

Yours respectfully,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH,
Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
New York, Aug. 14, 1854.

The above is published pursuant to the notice of the Secretary of State, and the requirements of the statute in such cases made and provided.

JOHN ORSER,
Sheriff of the city and county of New York.

All the public newspapers in the county will publish the above once each week until the election, and then hand in their bills for advertising the same, so that they may be laid before the Board of Supervisors, and passed for payment. See Revised Statutes, volume 1, chapter 1, chapter 6, title 3d, article 3d, part 1st, page 140.
JOHN ORSER, *Sheriff.*

MEDICAL DISPENSARY,

Established in 1832, by Dr. George W. Bond, in Orchard street, New York,
For the Cure of Venereal Disease in all its forms.

If you are unfortunate, and want to be cured and left in sound health, come to me; I am saving hundreds monthly. My father's reputation and my wonderful success will satisfy any person there is no humbug about this. Those that doubt, let them come and see for themselves, and if I don't do all I say I can, I will make them a present of $25 to go where they think they can do better. I use nothing that is injurious to the system, but use medicines that will strengthen a person, and leave them in sound health in the shortest possible time; and but one charge made in all cases, to make a perfect cure.

MY VEGETABLE STRENGTHENING BITTERS is a speedy and permanent cure for all weakness of the organs of generation, and for that terrible affliction, Nocturnal Seminal Emissions. It has not, in a single instance, failed to effect a radical cure, where it has been tried.

It has no equal in the following complaints: Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Costiveness, Headache, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice, Palpitation of the Heart, and for all diseases incident to Females—Fluor Albus or Whites, and at the turn of life, they give new life and vigor to the whole system.

Office arranged so that persons never meet going in or out. I have private rooms for each person. Medicines carefully put up and sent to all parts of the United States, with advice and full directions. GEO. R. BOND, M.D.,
Son and Successor to Dr. George W. Bond.

Office corner of Orchard and Grand sts., over the shoe store, New York. Entrance, No. 65 Orchard street. Office open day and evening. Principal Depot for the sale of the Vegetable Strengthening Bitters, 77 Suffolk street, New York; and for sale at all drug stores throughout the city. Price $1 per bottle. oc14

VICTIMS OF DISEASE.

YOU CANNOT BE TOO CAREFUL IN the selection of a physician or a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had ample experience and that possesses true skill in the treatment thereof. Such a physician is Dr. Hunter, he lays his claims on the following facts, which can be proven at any moment,

He has been in active practice over 25 years, in this city, and has established the Hunterian Dispensary, 3 Division street, in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of certain diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time, to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy: Hunter's Red Drop, is a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virtus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies, it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring.

It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any medecine of any kind ever brought before the public—knowing that unless they deter the fortunate from obtaining it, their prospects for patronage is gone. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is required to sign a register of names, or asked who or what he is. Doctor Hunter's business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but the patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of a city life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who had been unsuccessfully treated by other Physicians, than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over. apr15 3m

MEDICAL ADVICE.

AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—ELEVENTH Edition, 340 pages, cloth; with nearly seventy-five colored engravings—representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female; the most complete and practical work on the physiological mysteries and revelations of the male and female sexual systems ever published, with the latest experiments and discoveries in Reproduction. It illustrates anatomically and fully with the plates everything pertaining to the male and female genital systems; with a full description of the causes, symptoms and most certain mode of cure, of all the infirmities and diseases to which they are liable from the secret habits of youth, and excesses of maturer age, as involuntary loss of Semen and Impotency, and innocent or unforeseen affections, and those resulting from contraction, as Syphilis, (Primary and Constitutional,) Conorrhœa or Bienorrhagia, (Clap) Gleet, Strictures, &c.,&c., with numerous certificates of the most unparalleled cures ever performed. Every person, both married and single, should read this work.

Sold by Stringer & Townsend, Dewitt & Davenport; Charles Ring, 192 Barclay-street; Griffith, 374 Grand-street; Chambers, 576 Hudson street; also, at No. 1 Vesey-street, New-York; by L. D. Jones, 54 Warren-street, Trenton, New-Jersey; also, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-street, corner of Broadway, New York, formerly from Paris and London, and by country booksellers generally. Price $1, mailed free of postage to any address, securely sealed. Agents wanted in every town. The author cures all the diseases treated on in the work, at his old office, 42 Reade street, corner of Broadway, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 till 9 in the evening, [Sundays excepted.] N. B.—Not the Drug Store. Address box 844, New-York Post-Office.

$500 REWARD—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE, a Specific Mixture for the cure of Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. The proprietor challenges a single case which he mixture will not cure, under the forfeiture of five hundred dollars. Further—the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. It is put in bottles, with full directions, at $1. One bottle lasts a week—many are cured in two days. For sale by C. H. RING, 192 Broadway; 168 Bevard st f11 3mos

SURE CURES AT SMALL COST.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S Friend, and the infallible remedies for certain diseases. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York, nowhere else. Universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, for the amazing cures they have performed in the worst cases, after all other aid had miserably failed those afflicted.

Now used for the above virulent disease, and its disastrous train of symptoms, with a success that astonishes the faculty; far surpassing the tardy operation of other remedies, at the same time that they are also milder than those upon the system itself. The reason is that they exert their whole force upon the disease, which is compelled to give way at once, and the patient suffers nothing, as in other instances, from the remedy that relieves him. Thence the fact that these are now approved above all others.

For certainty and celerity they are unapproached, and for an entire eradication of the subtle seeds of venereal disease nothing else can positively be relied upon. Tested we might almost say in millions of cases, and found to be the only reliable anchor.

While these are an immediate cure for the slighter affections, they are a remedy to which the aggravated forms, as difficult to cure by other treatment as a consumption is, yield easily, and indeed at once. The patient has no more difficulty than with a sore finger, instead of being the prey of a loathsome and continually corroding malady. $1 per vial with a book.

Newark, N. J., July 7th, 1853.

DR. WARE: Sir—I had tried the medicines prescribed by seven different physicians before I applied to you. Your medicines cured me in five days. I can never discharge my obligations to you. W. I.

Upwards of 10,000 cases like the above could be referred to. Others talk Dr. Ward's cures. No failures. His charges are moderate, only for the medicine, $15 to guarantee a cure of Gonorrhœa. The same for curing Syphilis, Seminal Weakness, General Debility Impotence, &c.—Those who cannot afford so much, inclose $10, $5, or $1, according to their ability. A $1 per vial. Packages sent to all parts of the world. An answer returned the moment a letter is received, medicines accompanying, all contained in a strong box.

A CURE FOR A CERTAIN DISEASE IMMEDIATELY!—By the newly discovered astounding and unparalleled remedies, the most important Medical Invention relative to the Disorders of Modern Times. Admitted to the most wonderful contributions of science to the cure of disease. DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND, and other amazing remedies. Sold at No. 50 Canal street, New York; nowhere else. Now universally celebrated throughout the United States, Canada, and Great Britain, as the easiest, safest, and speediest remedies discovered for those diseases; cure in 12 hours, if the disease is recent, and never requires more than a few days. To terminate and eradicate thoroughly the most obstinate and protracted discharges from the Uretha, no matter how long its continuance or what may have been tried previously.

These Medicines have been hailed by thousands as the greatest boon to humanity. Married persons in this predicament, especially, and all anxious for a cure, are by these Incomparable Remedies, certain of obtaining the same without any delay. A cure guaranteed by their means. Practical directions accompany the Remedies. A Scientific description of the disease is enclosed. $1 per bottle with a book.

CONCLUDING ADVICE TO THE UNFORTUNATE! If you have contracted a certain disease, do not delay a moment, but come, send or write to Dr. Ward, 50 Canal street, New York City. If you want to make sure of a cure, come, send or write. If you are poor, nevertheless, come, send, or write.

In a week after receiving the medicines, my patients write: "Dear Doctor, accept my warm felt thanks; your medicines have cured me; they are delightful as well as certain. No danger of discovery by having the remedies sent, as (unless otherwise ordered) they are directed to be kept at the depot till called for. Within one, two or three days after writing to us, according to the distance from New York, the patient will be certain of receiving our reply, and the remedies to cure him at the same time. Then the infected will rejoice. The medicines are securely put up in a box, and make a compact and portable package, strong, not liable to damage or to excite curiosity If anything is broken or damaged, by carriage, (which, however, very rarely happens) I invariably make it good when informed of it. No delay in receiving an answer. Distance makes no difference. I cure more than 20,000 every year in different cities, and they all receive their medicines through the mails or by express. Ample directions accompany each remedy and article to be used, so that no mistake can be made.

Patients are requested to be concise, and a the same time minute in the relation of their sexual cases, stating age, the disease, and its duration and symptoms, whether any treatment has been adopted, &c., &c. Out of thousands of letters sent to us annually, by mail, no one has miscarried in our knowledge. Money enclosed in letters is perfectly safe, and is sure to reach us. Letters should be post-paid, and directed to Dr. Thomas Ward, No. 50 Canal street, one door from Broadway, New York.

The French Lunar Pills

TO FEMALES EXCLUSIVELY.

THE FRENCH LUNAR PILLS MAY BE OBTAINED by applying either personally or by letter at No. 83 SOUTH MAIN STREET, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

These CELEBRATED PILLS are safe and certain remedies for all SUPPRESSIONS OR IRREGULARITIES, and also for other delicate diseases peculiar to females both married and single. The PILLS possess a remarkable power, and when taken according to directions, produce the most surprising yet gratifying results.

☞ A competent medical adviser will always be in attendance to wait on those who wish for a CONFIDENTIAL CONSULTATION. ☜

We wish to say a few words in relation to the above named PILLS, as by so doing we may benefit a large number of females who now may be suffering for the want of a remedy for one of the most distressing complaints peculiar to their sex. Suppression of the MONTHLY TURNS are now very common to all classes of FEMALES, but more especially to those working in the shops and mills, and when such obstructions have taken place it is no trifling matter to find a MEDICINE that will remove the difficulty

We are satisfied that in a majority of cases of this complaint the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS are the only medicine that can be relied on at the same time not exposing the patient to danger; we can therefore conscientiously recommend them to all who may be suffering or require their use. There are many medicines now advertised for similar purposes, but it is needless for us to say to any one who has used them that they are worse than useless.

The following statement will be sufficient to satisfy any one. They are from respectable persons:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

SIR—Having occasion to use some medicines for SUPPRESSIONS, I went to a certain doctor to purchase a box of pills, (purporting to be female pills) and paid him $10. I took the medicine, or rather poison, (for so it proved to be) according to his directions, and soon found myself in the most violent pain, attended with spasms and fever, which continued to grow worse until I took an emetic, which alone saved my life, yet I had not gained the object for which I took the medicine. A lady who waited on me said she had used your FRENCH "LUNAR PILLS," and they answered her purpose fully.

She advised me try to them, and accordingly I wish you would send me what you think sufficient for my case.

The medicine was accordingly sent, with a request that the lady might communicate the result. In less than a week the following letter was received from the lady's husband:—

DR. CUDWORTH,

Dear Sir—The MEDICINES which you sent us on the 17th has had the DESIRED EFFECT. My wife's OBJECT is ACCOMPLISHED.

A lady says "they answered my case finely," a gentleman in Pawtucket, R. I., whose lady had used the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS, says, "they are the most wonderful medicine I ever knew." A lady in Bristol, R. I., recently said, "I believe that the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS saved my life, for I tried everything I could think or hear of." The above facts are given only for the right information of the public.

Ladies, we would now offer one word of

CAUTION.

There is now in this and other cities a great number of articles advertised "FEMALES' PILLS," for SUPPRESSIONS, &c., &c., but it is sufficient to say that they are mere QUACK NOSTRUMS; whosoever buys them will get wofully deceived.

Be sure then that you obtain the FRENCH LUNAR PILLS, which must bear the written signature of the proprietor, D. CUDWORTH, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. PRICE $3 PER BOX. They can be sent by mail to any part of the United States. All letters of information must be addressed to D. CUDWORTH, M. D., Providence, R. I. Persons in New York can obtain the PILLS of C. H. RING, 192 Broadway.

N. B.—Any person remitting the Pills in any part of the United States, by directing a letter (post paid) with the money enclosed, to D. CUDWORTH, M. D Providence, R. I., will receive a box of Pills by return of mail.

Sold in Philadelphia by T. R. CALENDER No. 88 South-Third-St., opposite the Exchange.

CURE YOURSELF.

FROM TIME IMMEMORIAL THERE has existed in large c